

The London and China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS, about the 4th, 14th, and 28th, in connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS,"
A SUMMARY OF NEWS FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS OF 10th, 17th, and 26th.

VOL. VII.—No. 176.] LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1865.

[Price 9d., with Sup., 1s. 3d.—Sub. 30s. per ann., postage included, Sup. 12s. extra.]

Latest Arrivals.

	From London.	Arrived out.	Homeward. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yokohama	Feb. 10	April 6	April 13
Nagasaki			" 14
Hakodadi			" 15
CHINA—Peking			" 12
Tien-tsin			" 15
Chefoo			" 16
New-chwang			" 16
Hankow			" 16
Kiu-kiang			" 16
Chin-kiang			" 16
Shanghai	" 27	" 15	" 23
Ningpo			" 23
Yoo-Chow			" 23
Formosa—Tamsuy			" 23
Amoy			" 23
Swatow			" 23
Hong Kong	March 10	" 23	" 29
Canton			" 29
Macao			" 29
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	Feb. 27	" 15	" 21
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Saigon			" 30
SIAM— Bangkok			" 30
BORNEO—			
Labuan			" 30
Sarawak			" 30
JAVA—			
Batavia			May 1
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	March 27	" 30	" 6
Penang	" 27	" 28	" 8

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Marseilles, per P. and O. Company's steamer *Syria*, arrived June 14.
—The company's list has not arrived; the following are from the *China Mail*:—For Marseilles: Messrs. Bahr, J. A. Sitwell, J. A. Shaw, G. Hughes.
To Southampton, per Massilia, expected to arrive June 20.—From Shanghai: Messrs. Jameson, Spiers, Barnes, and King. From Hong Kong: Mr. Thwaites, J. Stewart, R. Anderson, J. Popplewell, Capt. Cuthbert. From Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Martin, three children, and European female servant, Mr. Boyce. From Penang: Captain Keating. From Galle: Hon. F. Saunders, Col. and Mrs. Muter.
Per French mail to Marseilles, June 8.—From Shanghai: Messrs. Gandambert, Selth, Mercier, Lachazette. From Hong Kong: Messrs. Sola, Azolla, Socura Victorine, Bruno, Penaldi, Oliver, Franco, Ferrai, Enriquez, Vires and three children, Uzquierdo, Martin, Ferrand and Son, Annette, Cornella, de Orbeta, Pozzo, Frat, Lutz, Mr. and Mrs. Rangel, Mr. and Mrs. de la Pena. From Saigon: Messrs. Larrien, de la Loue de Pin, Rondan. From Singapore: Messrs. Metrier, Courtand and family. From Batavia: Messrs. Boshier, family, and two servants, Lenwen and family and two servants, Kerstra, David-on, Aristernon, Gimberg and Son, Fitz and family, Clarkson, Geus and family and servant, de Bourg, Spruyz.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer *Poonah*, from Southampton, June 20.—To Hong Kong: Asst.-surgeons A. W. Whitley, R.N., J. A. G. Owen, R.N., and E. Hudson, R.N., Mrs. Gannett and daughter. To Singapore: Miss Rough, Miss Page. To Ceylon: Mr. A. Macartney, Mr. T. Powrie, Mr. and Mrs. Gow, Mr. W. M. Gow. Mr. A. T. Johnston. From Marseilles, June 28.—To Hong Kong: Capt. D. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bradley, Mr. John Pitman. To Singapore: Mr. John Ross. From Suez.—To Singapore: Capt. and Mrs. Dana.
Per P. and O. steamer, from Southampton, July 4.—To Ceylon: Mr. W. Syme. To Singapore: Mr. Skinner.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA.

Dates are to the 13th April. The London mail of the 10th February arrived out on the 6th April, but telegrams had been received bearing so late a date as March 4.

The Japanese Ministers for Foreign Affairs have addressed a protest to the representatives of the Treaty Powers, against allowing "subjects of non-Treaty Powers, such as Danes

Chinese, Germans, Italians, and others," to reside on their property at the open ports. It would be the wish of the Japanese, they said, to send away individuals so established, if such a step would cause no difficulty in their relation with the Treaty representatives; but it was hoped that the latter would deliberate on the best method of solving the difficulty. The British Chargé d'Affaires, in reply, disclaimed power to deal with such a question, which he considered could only be decided by reference to the respective Governments; but he suggested that, in the meantime, foreigners so circumstanced who might be guilty of any offence, should be amenable to a Japanese tribunal, at which one or more Consuls should sit as assessors. Semi-official information had been received from the Japanese authorities of the arrest of a *samurai*, believed to be the second assassin of Major Baldwin and Lieut. Bird, of the 20th Regt., in November last. This person was captured along with others of a gang inimical to foreigners, who were undergoing examination before the Governor of Yedo.

The battery of the Royal Artillery which has been posted at Yokohama since August last, left on the 30th March in Her Majesty's steamer *Leopard*, carrying with them the good wishes of the community, which has had every reason to appreciate the excellent conduct of the men during their short sojourn, and with whom Lieut. Wood was a universal favourite. A half battery of artillery has been manned by a selection of the men of the 20th Regt., who have been for some time in training. They are under the command of Lieut. Barlow, and are esteemed to be well up to their new duty.

A considerable amount of excitement has been caused by the re-publication here of a very extraordinary letter written by the Hon. R. H. Pruyn, United States Minister Resident, and first published in the (New York) *Missionary Record*, which has come out mainly in consequence of the acquisition by that official of a most valuable piece of land in the settlement for "an American church" (whatever that may be), or for the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, professed only by a very small portion of even American residents; and by further allegations of the "squeezing" by himself and the United States Consul of some enormous sums of extra exchanges as the expenses of their removal respectively from Yedo and Kanagawa. The *Japan Herald* stated that it was prepared with the proof of these allegations, and undertook to produce them if their truthfulness was challenged—but up to this time no attempt has been made to call them in question. We subjoin our contemporary's observations, which tell the whole story:—

The very extraordinary letter of the Hon. R. H. Pruyn, Minister of the United States of America, resident in this country, which we reproduced from the (New York) *Missionary Record* in our issue of the 18th ultimo, will, we doubt not, ere long attain a world-wide notoriety. We should feel fairly open to a charge of shirking a manifest duty were we to be ourselves entirely silent upon the subject, and shall therefore (acknowledging that we approach the task as a disagreeable one to be avoided as much as possible), touch lightly upon those heads of it which most prominently call for remark. We may first put ourselves right on one point. It has, we are aware, been asserted by the hon. gentleman that this letter was not written for publication. Finding that the New York *Missionary Record* has done him a disservice by the publication of it, he first gives that pious journal an unkind kick, saying he believes it is defunct; and then attributes any mischief which may be done, or any offence which may be given to anyone, by its publicity, to the fact that the *Japan Herald* has got hold of it and put it in print. This may be true enough, but there are two things herewith connected which are worthy of observation before he should endeavour to accuse us of mischief-making. The *Missionary Record* is the avowed organ in New York of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, the interest of which, and the honour of the

members of which, are so much cared for by the proprietors of the paper, that it is removed from out of the danger of all influence from the predilection and bias of a poor erring editor, and, as it tells us in large letters under the title, it is "Published by the Board of Publication of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church." Surely with such guarantee for caution and wisdom, nothing should be said against the good faith with which it may propagate the intelligence or communications it receives, and no fault could fairly be laid to our charge for gathering a sip from such a fountain after such filtration. Again, the hon. gentleman must know that, whether erroneous or not, a general impression holds that, so attached are diplomatists to the principle of non-committal, and so careful, therefore, never to put in black and white anything which may thereafter be inconveniently quoted against them, that it is generally very difficult to unravel the knots with which they will fasten the red tape around their most ordinary notes or correspondence; and that, therefore, when one does find the name of a Minister accredited to a foreign Court attached to a published document, that document is not only fair food for criticism, but its matter fitly accepted as statements or opinions, as the case may be, thrown out for the purpose of discussion. However, further talk on this is of no avail; the letters are published and republished, and, as we have said above, are now fairly on the high road to celebrity—or notoriety.

There is one remark made by the Hon. General Pruyn to which we must give our most unequivocal adherence:—

"Dissenters, and American Dissenters, would probably at this early stage of the movement be regarded as impertinent intruders on British ships of war, where the Church service is regularly read each Sabbath morning, and ample means of grace therefore duly provided by law."

And long may it be so, say we, for it would be but a sorry day for England's honour, or the world's peace, when any canting, hypocritical, superannuated field-preacher who could raise a suit of musty black, a white neck-tie, and a sanctimonious countenance, on ascending the side of a British man-of-war to show the Jacks his notions of how they should be saved, should be received in any other character than that of an "impertinent intruder"—or receive any other hospitality than a seat in the slush bucket, or any further entertainment than a game of "keel-hauling," in which he should be the principal performer. The very mischievous statement in the latter part of the paragraph commencing "Will not you and your people remember these seamen in your prayers" (which for motives of policy that will be understood we do not reprint conspicuously again here, should be now before the other Ministers Resident and Chargés d'Affaires in Japan; if it does not engage their attention, it certainly will not escape that of the Ministers of the countries having, and determined to maintain, amicable relations with Japan.

We then come to a paragraph which we think contains about as shameful a piece of libellous back biting as it was ever our ill-fortune to hear or read of. When we recollect that it comes from the pen of an Honourable Minister—accredited to a foreign country diplomatically to represent one of the noblest nations of the world—that he is a man of arms—high in rank—a General,—and that he levels his remarks at a man of peace, a minister ordained to service in a Christian Church, our indignation is with difficulty kept within bounds. Here is the precious morsel. (The italics here also are our own.)

"Mr. Richards had been here four months confined most of his time on shipboard, and a stranger. Though desirous of Christian intercourse and fellowship, he knew not where to go. He knew nothing of the presence of our Missionaries. *Though there is an Episcopal Chapel here, there was no one there by whom he could be benefited, or with whom he could associate.*"

Those who would stigmatise this further than we have done, and with another word still more unpleasant (which we have not added here, but yet is in our mind) will recollect that the only excuse which has been made for this effusion is, that it was never thought it would be published and reprinted here! We make it a rule never to enter upon any matters which may lead us into theological discussion; and are still more careful never to be drawn into any expressions as to the merits or demerits of those exercising ministerial functions in any section of the Church, and it is not for us to vindicate the British consular chaplain against the imputations conveyed in the above sentence. We presume, as he holds his office by appointment (and partly under pay) from the Foreign Office, it will be necessary for him, now that he is thus challenged by the United States Minister Resident, to show that to write and publish a statement that there is no one here connected with the Episcopal Church by whom spiritual benefit could be rendered to, or association held with, by a gunner on board one of H.B.M.'s gunboats, is an unfounded libel.

Throughout the former part of this letter there runs a tone of assumed humility and self-denial which strangely puzzles us when compared with the last paragraph, which seems to be—like the *r.s.* of a lady's letter—the whole gist of it.

"We have been favoured also as to temporalities. I succeeded on Monday in procuring from the Japanese Government the best lot in the place, 184 x 115, adjoining the Government warehouse, and first from the Hatoba or wharf, instead of one on the hill long promised but persistently withheld." The lot now granted is part of Commodore Perry's treaty ground and would sell to-day for \$30,000. The Central Bank of Western India wishes to lease part of it. Should business continue as now, we can reserve enough for Church and parsonage, and support the entire Mission to Japan from the rent received for the balance."

Now, we should like to have one or two doubts which arise to our mind on reading these paragraphs set at rest. Who are the "we" who have been thus favoured as to "temporalities"—as they have been in "spiritualities?" Is it "these men among whom God's Spirit is now moving"—the Jacks of H.B.M.'s Navy, the "two warrant officers and three seamen of the fleet," who have been connected in the chamber of the United States Minister, who have received this further manifestation of grace in the shape of "the best lot in the place, 184 x 115," which would sell for \$30,000, and upon which the Central Bank has cast (as is said, but we doubt it) its avaricious eye? Fair play is a jewel all the world over, and if, as it turns out, and as we predicted when this land was first grasped, this is another application of the old Quaker's theory of land-titles—"The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof:—The Lord hath given his earth to his saints:—We are his saints:—Ergo—The land is ours." In this case, we say, the now satisfied British gunner; the two British warrant officers, and the three British seamen, upon the principle held up in the Parable of the Labourers in the Vineyard, although they have come late in the day, have clearly as much right, title and interest in every inch of the 184 x 115, as their fellow-saints who have borne the heat and burthen of the day;—and we only wish they may get it.

But we said at the time the obtaining of this piece of ground seemed very like a job, and a gross one: the letters of General Pruyn and the Rev. Mr. Brown, now published, certainly do not convince us of error in that opinion. But there are other views in which this should be regarded, besides the question of any jobbery, or even the interest of the American branch of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church: How will the Japanese feel when they learn that they have been induced by a foreign Minister to give up, for the purpose of the erection of a building for a small sectarian body, "the best lot in the place," "which would sell to-day for \$30,000," "a part only of which is required for a church and manse, the remainder of which might be used for stores and godowns, and which will rent at very high rates, on account of the excellence of the locality?" We hope they will accept the assurance of the American Minister and the Rev. Mr. Brown that they have (under error as they can show) granted, or agreed to grant, more land than required for the alleged purpose, and insist upon the recession of the balance, which they certainly never intended to grant for the purpose of being let to support a sectarian foreign religion in their own country.

Before quite concluding on this subject of jobberies, following the example of the American Minister, we will lift the veil which hitherto covered an abuse scarcely less vicious than the sale of foreign liquors to British tars; and expose a dark corner which will be none the worse for ventilation. We have before us as we write, a curious document which lets us into a few secrets as to how these operations are worked.

EXCHANGES.

"For the year 1863, exchange of American Minister, \$28,000—in this sum \$18,000 for 6 months, from 7th month till 11th month, \$3,000 for a M." \$1,000 extra exchange on the Japanese month 8th, as the expense at the time when he removed from Yedo to this place."

"Exchange of American Consul." "\$27,000, in above sum \$12,000 from 1st Japanese month till 12th for 12 months (\$1,000 per month), and \$3,000 extra exchange as expense on the month of 6th, when he removed from Kanagawa to this place, and \$12,000 for the same as above on the Japanese 7th month."

So it appears that the American Minister, residing privately, having no Legation building to keep up, and his whole staff consisting of a Secretary and Interpreter in one person, receives a monthly exchange of \$3,000, at the rate of 300 itzibus for \$100, which he can put in the market and sell at an average rate of say 240 per \$100, and thus clear the tidy monthly income of say \$750. This seems pretty handsome, and we should have imagined would have sufficed to have supported a Foreign Minister in Japan, who had no staff and no Legation to keep up, even supposing his own Government made him no

allowance; and that out of the accumulations of the profit of this he would be able to pay his ordinary personal expenses. But it appears not to be so in this case, for such was the condition of the American Minister in "Japanese month 8th," that he absolutely received from them the expenses of his removal from Yedo to this place, a boon which placed in his pocket another tidy sum of \$2,500, more or less. But not to be selfish, he secured a like advantage for his subordinate and friend, Colonel Geo. S. Fisher, the United States Consul, and besides the exchange of \$1,000 per month (probably equivalent to a profit of \$275 or \$300), "on the month of the 6th," he obtained for him an amount of exchange which put, say, \$750 more—and in the Japanese month, 7th, another exchange, which put another \$3,000 in his pocket. And on what pretences were these grants obtained? As expenses for removal from Yedo and Kanagawa. We would undertake to find a man to remove the whole traps moved by the American Minister from Yedo to Kanagawa, for which he received from the Japanese Government an equivalent of \$2,500, back to the spot from whence he transported them, for \$50; and those of the United States Consul, from Kanagawa to Yokohama, for which he received say \$3,750, for a like sum of \$50, and that he would pocket a handsome profit by the transaction.

These statements will not be readily credited, but we hazard none such without proofs. Let those who dare, deny them, and challenge the proofs—they shall be produced.

We say emphatically it is time that this system of squeezing money, land, and everything else out of the Japanese should be stopped, or they will look upon foreigners, from the highest official down to the lowest "vendor of foreign liquors of every colour and mixture of adulteration," as a horde of insatiable interlopers. It is to men high in office—especially to those who profess to be "unco guid," that we should look for example against this rapacious thirst after the land and gold which is not ours, until we have fairly earned and honourably acquired it.

CHINA.

TIENTSIN.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

As the Imperial Edicts of importance are forwarded at the rate of 200 miles a-day to the great cities of Central and Southern China, and the steamers that ply between Tientsin and Shanghai do not leave this port with the primary view of catching the earliest mail for Europe, or conveying the latest intelligence hence, you will probably have already heard from southern sources of the *coup d'état* at Peking, which resulted in the degradation of Prince Kung, and the appointment of a commission, with Wansiang at its head, to undertake the duties which had previously devolved upon his Imperial Highness.

The charges brought against the Prince are detailed in an Edict of the 3rd April, and are of a very sweeping and general character. He is accused of "partiality, avarice, extortion, overbearing insolence, and ambitious usurpation in the discharge of his public duties, to such an extent as to be generally talked about." The Edict proceeds to say that though these grave charges cannot be proved satisfactorily, still, as they had been so publicly discussed, there must have been something in them; and whilst any deep scrutiny into the case is prohibited, the Prince is degraded from his position, and forbidden to take part in public affairs, with the intention of preventing his involving himself in greater trouble.

The promulgation of this Edict took us all by surprise here, and the removal of Prince Kung was looked upon as a triumph of the reactionary and anti-foreign party. And such it probably was, but the triumph has been shortlived, for news has reached us this evening of his reinstatement, and the excitement which has prevailed at Peking for the last fortnight has again subsided.

The present season at Tientsin, judging at least from the number of steamers that have arrived since the river opened last month, promises to be a busy one, though the trade is passing very much from the hands of foreigners, great quantities of goods being sent up here to Chinese merchants direct from their constituents in the South. The steamers that have come up the river, and anchored off the Foreign Settlement, since the 11th of last month when the season opened, are the "*Puentsefai*" (twice), *Gerard*, *Sir Harry Parkes*, *Yeddo* (twice), *Vulcan*, *Kinlin*, *Island Queen*, *Promise* (three times), *City*

of *Nantes*, *Yesso*, *Nanking* (twice), and *Confucius*. This last-named steamer belongs to the Chinese Government, and came up with a portion of the tribute rice, the conveyance of which will bring a large number of junks to Tientsin this year.

We have had a daring robbery perpetrated some days since, between this and Taku, by armed and mounted brigands, who looted a large pawnshop in one of the towns; seventeen of the robbers have been captured, and are now in the district magistrate's hands. They are all, I believe, to be beheaded, and their heads exposed near the spot where the crime was committed. In the south of this province also, the *Nien fei*, or local banditti, are again troublesome, and are in such strong force near the city of Taming-fu, that a large body of European-drilled Chinese soldiers has been sent against them. The *Nien fei* are now an institution in the provinces of Shantung and Chili, and their annual re-appearance in armed hordes is only one of the many symptoms of the weakness and corruption of the Manchu Tartar Government. Many people think that if our troops are altogether withdrawn from Taku, as it is reported they will be this summer, we may have an opportunity of observing the habits of the *Nien fei* at a nearer distance than at present.

The American Minister, Mr. Anson Burlingame, has left for Shanghai, *en route*, they say, for the States; and General Ward, about whose mode of travelling to Peking the British Parliament were so inquisitive some years ago, passed through Tientsin a few days since to visit the capital; but I don't think that he went this time in "one of the carriages of the country."

Mr. Mongan resumed his duties here as Consul on the 1st inst.; and Mr. Lay, who has been appointed Vice-consul at Taku, has meanwhile gone to Chefoo to take temporary charge of that port. Mr. Meadows remains at New-chwang, and is not going home on leave as was reported.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings dates to the morning of the 23rd April. Nothing of any note had transpired since the French mail left.

The *London and China Express* of the 27th Feb., in the absence of other matter, had been specially attacked by the *Friend of China*, but we fear the reproofs administered will be entirely lost upon us.

The following, on the affairs of the Municipal Council, is from the *North China Herald*:—

The large deficit shown by the statement of Municipal accounts for the past year, sufficiently indicates the necessity for the economy on which Mr. Hogg insisted at the last meeting of Land Renters. The falling off in anticipated revenue accounts to a certain extent for the disagreeable result exhibited; but still there has been a large expenditure in excess of the outlay of Tls. 221,000 which was authorised at the meeting of Land Renters held on the 19th August last. Even had this limit been adhered to, the financial situation of the Council would have been sufficiently unpleasant, as a deficit of Tls. 3,000 would still have existed after the savings bank deposit fund and every other available dollar had been paid away in liquidation of claims. But, from sheer inability, we presume, to confine the expenditure to this sum, additional liabilities were incurred, to meet which the Council had only a failing income to rely upon. Deprived of the fictitious adjuncts so unmercifully exposed by Mr. Haubury, the Municipal accounts show taels 180,000 only to have been received during the year; while of the taels 236,000 which have been expended, some taels 20,000 will have to be refunded to the Agra Bank and the Savings Bank and Tavern depositors, who unwittingly contributed towards the defrayal of Municipal bills. For the unsatisfactory state of the accounts which they had to lay before the Land Renters the Council, as we have already pointed out, are to blame only to the extent of taels 15,000, by which sum they have exceeded the outlay sanctioned, and the revenue which was accorded them when the budget for 1864-5 was finally decided on. Had that limit been adhered to, the loan from the Agra Bank would not have been required, and the savings of the police need only have been partially trenced on. For this excess of the power awarded them, they have been unsparingly censured. The epithets of wasteful extravagance and useless expenditure have been freely applied to their proceedings. We sincerely hope that the incoming Council may not find the demands on the Municipal purse so pressing that a contraction of the strings will prove impossible. Amidst much that is unsatisfactory in Municipal finance for the past year, there is at least one gratifying point,

namely, the firmness of the Chinese house-tax. This important source of revenue yielded 54 taels more than was anticipated; so we may fairly assume that the drain of Chinese from the settlement, which ensued after the capture of Soochow and Nanking, has at length ceased, and that the income during 1865-6 will be rather in excess of than under the Tls. 50,000 estimated. Before finally turning from financial questions to the other equally interesting points raised by the Council's report and by speakers at the meeting, the statement of defaulters for the past year claims a moment's notice. Much discussion arose in reference to the amount of Tls. 3,662.60 which stood at the head of the list to the debit of the British Consulate; and it will, we think, be generally admitted that the claimants of this sum had the best of the argument. The objection that the land had not, like that belonging to private individuals, a marketable value, was shattered to fragments by an apt quotation of Mr. Medhurst's unfortunate sale of a large portion of it for 100,000 tals.; and the subsequent remark that the community contributed nothing towards the support of an establishment from which it derived so much benefit, equally lacks point. In the first place, the principle has not yet been laid down that British communities abroad shall support their consulates; and in the second, the British Consulate at Shanghai does contribute very largely towards its own expenses out of the fees it receives. From a regard for the dignity of other Governments, therefore, as well as for the welfare of the Municipal purse, we would gladly see the sum in question wiped from the prominent position it now occupies on the defaulters' list.

At Hankow all is quiet. Our advices from Kiukiang are to the 18th April. The braves were still passing through the place on their way to the North, but there had been no murders of late. The annual races had just come off, and the prizes were divided with the Hankow community. An Alpine Club has been formed, and held its first meeting lately on the summit of the mountain behind the settlement, said to be 5,000 feet high, and very difficult of ascent. Municipal matters are making satisfactory progress; the hot weather has set in—thermometer at 80 degrees.

On Easter Monday, says the *Recorder*, the Shanghai Volunteers were entertained by W. Keswick, Esq., at his summer residence, Woosung, to a grand banquet. Among the guests present we noticed H.B.M.'s Consul, Sir Harry Parkes, Colonel Yonge, 67th Regt., and a number of the *elite* of Shanghai; the day was beautifully fine for the occasion, and one looked forward to, in England, as a day especially set apart for Volunteer field exercise and review. Including a large number of ladies, about 200 guests sat down; and all were delighted with the day's entertainment and Mr. Keswick's hospitality. A great cricket match came off at the Shanghai Club's ground on Tuesday, 12th inst., between the Scotch Eleven, and an Eleven chosen from the English members. Our Caledonian friends came off second best, leaving the English eleven victors by 76 runs in one innings against the Scotch two.

The approaching race meeting is not looked forward to with the usual amount of interest the dulness of the times having apparently extended itself to sporting as well as to business matters. There has been little betting; and a feeling adverse to lotteries and sweepstakes has been manifested among many influential members of the community.

The following mercantile notices have appeared:—

We have this day established ourselves in business at this port as Merchants and General Commission Agents, under the style and firm of Ballance and Hallam.—T. Frederick Ballance, J. B. Hallam. Hankow, April 1st, 1865.

We have this day established ourselves in business at this port as General and Commission Agents, under the style and firm of Rainbow, Lewis and Co.—J. M. Rainbow, G. Lewis. Nagasaki, March 1st, 1865.

The ship *Tulbot*, Captain James, has been chartered to convey the Royal Artillery to Bombay.

KIU-KIANG.

The following is a more detailed account of a meeting to which we alluded in a previous issue:—

P. J. Hughes, Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul, in the chair.

Present: Messrs. Hollingworth, Sams, Priece, Rainbow, Styan, Lenny, Hancock, Lovell, Ringer, Little, Mackintosh, and Hyde, representing eighteen renters, and others not renters.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read, Mr. Hollingworth presented the committee's report, and all accounts for the past year.

It was proposed by Mr. Styan, seconded by Mr. Ringer, and carried unanimously,

"That the accounts be passed."

After some discussion upon the subject of the committee's report, Mr. Little proposed,

"That the report just read be adopted, but that the proposed taxation scheme, extension of the bund, and arrangement of station-house be reserved for discussion at a special meeting to be called for that purpose, and of which due notice be given."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Hyde, and carried by a majority of 10 to 8.

Mr. Sams proposed, and Mr. Styan seconded,

"That Messrs. Hancock and Price be elected, and that Mr. Hollingworth be re-elected, members of the Municipal Council."

The resolution was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Ringer, seconded by Mr. Rainbow, a vote of thanks was given to the retiring Council.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

(Signed)

P. J. HUGHES, Chairman.

(Signed)

GEO. P. THOMSON, Secretary.

The report announced the completion of the repair of that portion of the bund line damaged by the gales last summer, and the payment of an instalment of the cost. A terrace had also been constructed which, by encouraging deposit, would, it was hoped, strengthen the bund. The wooden jetties had stood well, and sustained no apparent damage from their long immersion. A stone jetty had, however, been destroyed by the gale. The two principal roads have been raised, macadamised and shingled, at a cost of some tals. 1,500. Eighteen lamp-posts have been erected, which light the settlement satisfactorily. Some burners were stolen, it was suspected, by native gun-boat men, and pressure upon the authorities was successful in eliciting tals. 150 in compensation. Drainage is still in abeyance, but is much required. Two tracks of land had been bought to enable the middle and cross roads to be continued to the native suburbs. Arrangements have been made for the extension of the bund in front of Messrs. Augustine Heard and Co.'s property. An inspector of police has been engaged, and arrangements will be necessary for a new station-house. The Council consider that the time has arrived when some system of taxation should be settled. Hitherto expenses have been met by calls of such a plot, but now that expenses have become diverse, a more equitable arrangement should be decided on. It is suggested that a tax of 3 per cent. be raised on rentals and ½ per cent. on land. Valuing the rentals at tals. 33,000 and the land at tals. 210,000 a revenue of tals. 2,040 would thus be raised. The amount realised last year amounted to a trifle less than tals. 7,000, the expenditure to tals. 7,164.09.

HONG KONG.

The present mail brings dates down to the 29th April, or three days later than the French mail. The items of news during these three days appear to be *nil*.

The following on the rebellion is from the *China Mail*:—

"The last news from Amoy, if all rumours are correct, would seem to indicate the coming close of a civil war in China, which has lasted so long that few foreigners now resident in this part of the East saw its commencement. To trace the history of the Taiping rebellion would be a useless task. We said, ten years ago, that its success would neither benefit China nor Christendom, and we have had no reason to change our original views on the matter. The first to espouse the rebel cause and the last to abjure it were the Protestant missionaries, a circumstance that has probably had the greatest possible influence in the destinies of the present Chinese dynasty. There cannot be any doubt but that, had the rebels proclaimed themselves in favour of the Roman Catholic religion, the French Emperor would have declared a crusade in their favour, which would only have ended when China had become French territory. If the Taipings had raised the standard of the cross, and planted it in triumph upon every captured city, not France alone, but Catholic Europe would have answered the call of a second Peter the Hermit, as it sounded from the Tuileries or the Vatican. The eldest son of the Church would have commanded the sword to be unsheathed in her favour, and Christianity would have been, in a few years, the national religion of China. The Pope would have been called in to bless every fresh expedition sent to free his oppressed children; people's heads would have been turned with religious enthusiasm; English diplomatic action would have been brushed aside like a cobweb; a second India would have been laid open to the enterprise of a great military power, under the holiest of all sanctions; and that little clause in the Franco-Chinese treaty which places Roman Catholic Christians under a kind of French protection would have become a trump card, would have acquired the force of a pawn transformed into a queen.

A fire took place on board the *Jane Woodburn* which is thus reported in the *Daily Press*:—

"April 27th. The British barque *Jane Woodburn*, Capt. Harrison, ready for sea and bound to Rangoon, caught fire in the cabins on starboard-side aft. No cause for the calamity can be shown—the crew were, it is said, stowing some provisions in the cabin an hour before the fire broke out. The mizen mast, mizen boom, all the spare sails, the spanker (bent), the whole of the personal property of the captain, his officers, and the carpenter (including the latter's tool chest), cabin furniture and many planks in the quarter-deck will have to be replaced. Boats from H.M.S. *Melville*, *Princess Charlotte*, the dockyard, and Messrs. Boura and Co.'s water boat—fire engineer from the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s office, and their ships *Ganges* and *Emeu* were quickly on board with fire-engines, and the surrounding ships, &c., lent valuable aid in sending their boats full of men to assist in putting the fire out, which was accomplished after the magazine had blown up (luckily without hurting any one), though many men on board, fearing something worse after the first explosion, dropped overboard out of the way.

NETHERLANDS INDIA.

MACASSAR.

The Netherlands India barque *Susanna Elizabeth*, Captain Van der Heide, reported here on the 24th March that there were pirates in the Straits of Macassar, close to Pulo South, on the south-east coast of Borneo. The report was found to be correct, for news was received from Takalar, the chief place of the southern district, that eight large and four small piratical boats had been off that place and had captured one trading prow and two men. When H.M.'s steamer *Sindore*, Commandant K. F. R. Andrew, lieutenant in the navy, returned from Tomtoli on March 31, she was ordered to be in immediate readiness. Subsequently, the extra courier of Djenepons brought news that the pirates had shown themselves in Macassar Bay. On the 2nd April, early in the morning, the *Sindore* got up steam and proceeded towards the place. Some firing was heard in the afternoon in that direction. The pirates had shown themselves also close to Bontheim, but it was believed that the *Sindore* had not fallen in with them. A boat belonging to a native had been captured, which, with its cargo, was valued at 10,000 florins.

STRAITS OF MALACCA.

SINGAPORE.

Dates are to the 6th May, only two days later than those brought by the French mail.

Some idea may be formed of the business transacted at this port, remarks the *Free Press*, when we state that at this moment there are lying in the roads, besides native craft, 154 square-rigged vessels, of which 3 are British men of war; 2 Straits Government steamers; 2 British merchant steamers; 2 American ditto; 2 Dutch mail steamers; 78 British merchantmen; 19 Hamburg; 9 Bremen; 8 French; 5 Danish; 5 Prussian; 4 American; 4 Dutch; 3 Oldenburgh; 2 Hanoverian; 2 Swedish; 2 Siamese; 1 Norwegian; 1 Belgian. Of the merchant vessels those under German flags are in proportion as one to two to the British: and to two to one to vessels of all other nationalities. Eight years ago at the same season there were only sixty merchant vessels in the harbour, the proportion being as one German to eleven British, and one German to eight of other nations. So much for free trade and Tuetonic enterprise. We should not be at all surprised, in a few years hence, to see the proportion still more in their favour.

PENANG.

Colonel Kitson will officiate as Resident Councillor during the absence of Colonel Man from Penang. This arrangement has taken place through the illness of Mr. Earl, the Assistant Resident Councillor, who has been confined to his house for the last fortnight, and has been obliged to appoint Mr. D. C. Presgrave as his substitute in the Police Court. It is reported that Mr. Earl will remove to Singapore on account of his health, and that his place will be filled by Mr. F. H. Gottlieb, one of the Singapore magistrates.

The Hon. Colonel Man arrived from Singapore on the 6th May.

Mr. D. Logan is appointed Crown Prosecutor for the station of Prince of Wales's Island.

It is seldom that our harbour is so crowded with vessels as at present (states the *Gazette* of the 6th of May). Ships are clogging here from all quarters in search of freight; rates, however, being very low, several ships are laying up for more favourable times. Several ships have already been sold, and

there are negotiations for the purchase of others. The last vessel sold was the *Buenos Ayres*, bought by Mr. Mahomed Noordin, who has altered her name to that of *Forbes Scott Brown*.

On the 26th April, the Penang Royal Dramatic Corps gave another representation, on which occasion they acted the farce of "Lend me Five Shillings," winding up the entertainment with several comic and sentimental songs. The management was rather rich in pianists on the occasion: there were no less than three, Messrs. Von der Meden, Zanders, and J. Anthony; this promises well for future concerts. The Dramatic Corps seems now to be pretty well established, thanks to the very able management of Lieut. Yaldwyn.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

HAZELAND.—On the 25th April, at the Albany, Hong Kong, the wife of F. I. Hazeland, Crown Solicitor, of a daughter.

HALLILEY.—On the 13th June, at Bedford, the wife of William Halliley, Esq., C.C.S., Collector of Customs, Point de Galle, Ceylon, of a daughter.

SEVRES.—On the 13th June, at Woodlands-road, Redhill, the wife of Henry H. Severs, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HUGHES—ROBINSON.—On the 13th June, at St. James's, Spanish-place, by the Right Rev. Dr. Morris, Bishop of Troy. John Hughes, Esq., of Yokohama, Japan, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Harrison Robinson, Esq., of Anwick, Lincolnshire. No cards.

DEATHS.

BUTLER.—On the 21st April, at Niugpo, from the effects of a pistol-shot wound in the abdomen, inflicted four days before by a Frenchman in the pay of the Chinese Government, John Butler, native of New York, U.S.A., aged 33 years, many years resident in Shanghai, and highly respected by all who knew him.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CHINA EXPORTS.

TEA.—CANTON.—During the fortnight the remaining chop of country Congou has been taken, in conjunction with a Canton packed Congou, at the proportionate price of 17 taels, being about equivalent to former settlements. Country Greens have not been touched during the fortnight, but several bids are reported outside. Canton-made Teas: A few old season's teas of low grade have been taken, but attention is now being directed to the new season's teas, for which the teamen are at present asking about five taels above foreigners' ideas for the Scented kinds. Gunpowders have hardly yet been looked at—the only settlements have been some 1,400 boxes Sychue Congou at from Tls. 33 to 36.5.

FOOCHOW.—There have been no transactions during the fortnight, and arrivals, settlements and stocks need hardly be repeated until the season is closed.

SHANGHAI.—Black Teas: There have been no settlements or shipments of Congou during the fortnight, and without any arrivals to report, the stock remains as last stated (3,500 chests). We quote Ningchow and Oopacks, medium to good, none. Oonams, medium to good, taels 21 to 24. Fair Black Leaf, tla. 16 to 20 per picul. Total settlements and shipments: From 1st June to date, 381,600 chests, against 393,921 chests last year. Green Teas: The market has continued active, 22,000 packages having found buyers chiefly for America, at a decline of one tael on common and medium grades; but good and fine Moyunes being scarce have realised previous rates. Settlements comprise, common to fair Fychows, at tla. 21 to 28, and fair to fine Moyunes at taels 29 to 36½ in proportion. Re-shipments have been 4,500 half-chests, and the stock is estimated at 61,000 packages. Total settlements and shipments: From 1st June to date, 293,600 half-chests, against 303,800 half-chests last year.

HANKOW.—One chop of Black Tea has gone forward on Chinese account, leaving two small parcels of half chests on the market. Total settlements and shipments: 373,000 chests or 37,405,900 lbs. against 362,200 chests or 35,320,700 lbs. last year.

KIUKIANG.—Green Teas: Shipments on native account have continued largely in excess of the settlements, the latter amounting only to 7,000 packages against 40,000 of the former. Fine teas chiefly had been taken, and for these an advance amounting to about one tael had been paid. The stock on the market was reduced to 40,000 packages, nearly all common and medium teas. Quotations were—Moynes: Fine to finest, Tls. 29 to 32; Common to medium, Tls. 33 to 27 per picul. Fychow, medium to fair, Tls. 23 to 25; common, Tls. 19 to 22 per picul. Total settlements and shipments, 186,000 half-chests or 10,884,900 lbs., against 217,600 half-chests or 12,675,100 lbs. last year. Black Teas: In these there was again no business to report, and no change in quotations, which remained—Ningchow, common, Tls. 16. Hohow, common, Tls. 12 per picul. Total settlements and shipments, 110,900 chests or 9,675,800 lbs., against 111,600 chests or 9,732,200 lbs. last year.

YOKOHAMA.—During the past fortnight a good business has been done in our tea market; purchases (with but a few exceptions) have been, as before, almost entirely for the American market; the bad news, repeatedly received by every mail, of the home markets most effectually deterring would be purchasers from shipping to that quarter to any but a very trifling extent. Prices remain much the same, with the exception of common kinds, for which higher rates are demanded. Settlements for the fortnight we estimate at 2,200 piculs.

RAW SILK.—SHANGHAI.—Early in the fortnight the dealers remained firm for previous quotations, but since the arrival of the English mail of 27th February, conveying unsatisfactory advices of the home market, they have been more anxious to realise, and now appear willing sellers and ready to submit to a decline. The miserable selection of silk in stock, as well as the present high prices, have prevented operations, and the settlements since last mail have barely amounted to 100 bales. There is nothing left unsold better than No. 4 Tsallees and No. 3 Taysaam; the

bulk is, however, chiefly composed of inferior silk. The stock remains unchanged, the receipts from the interior having been in the same proportion as the sales. The Yokohama mail steamer arrived on the 20th instant with 392 bales of silk on board. Prices there had further advanced \$30 to 50 per picul;—best hanks of Mybush costing \$740 to 755, or 30s. 10d. to 31s. 5d. per lb. Stock was estimated at 550 piculs, or 1,000 Japanese bales. Export to date 12,475 bales, against at same date last year 13,906 bales. The settlements of the fortnight are estimated at 100 bales, against 582 bales corresponding fortnight last season, 371 bales, and 2,500 bales in the seasons previous respectively. The present stock is 100 to 200 bales, against 3,000 in corresponding period last season, 1,000 and 2,000 bales respectively the seasons previous.

YOKOHAMA.—Business in silk has been quiet, the late extreme price here, as well as the rather unfavourable advices by the 10th of February mail, having had the effect of considerably checking the demand. The native dealers are, however, exhibiting much firmness, and our quotations below are nominally without alteration; but should the reserve of the buyers continue for some time longer, a greater or less reduction may be reasonably anticipated. The settlements of the fortnight are barely 400 bales, making a total for the season of 12,950 bales against 14,150 bales the same time last year. The unsold stock on the market is about 800 Japanese bales:—*Ida*, medium, 710 to 730; inferior, 670 to 690. *Mybush* and *Sinchu*—best parcels offering, 740 to 755; medium, 710 to 730; inferior, 680 to 690.

DRUGS, &c.—**CANTON.**—*Cassia Lignea*: The new crop is shortly expected; the old stock is apparently exhausted. *Cassia Buds*: The quotation is \$51; stock, 45 pls.; sales and quotations being far higher than those at Macao. *China Galls*: Quotation, \$16, sales none; stock, 200 pls. *Vermilion*: Small sales at \$38; per box. *Musk*: No supplies, no settlements. *Rhubarb*: Nothing doing; the old and common stock remains neglected. *Galangal*: \$2.30 nominal, the article being much cheaper at Macao. *Essential Oils*: None brought to market.

COTTON.—The quotations at Shanghai are 14 to 15 tils. Stock, small. At Japan the quotations are nominal, the export having ceased.

CAMPBELL.—Sales at Hong Kong at \$20 for first chop.

CHINA IMPORTS.

COTTON YARN.—The sales of the fortnight consist of 112 bales, one half of which is composed of twist imported from Singapore. Quotations remain nominally unchanged. *Grey Shirtings*: The quotations of goods weighing lbs. 7, being the quality of which stocks are now principally composed, are put about 10 cents per piece below the prices given under date of last circular. In other kinds there is not any change to notice, and settlements are limited to 1,800 pieces. *White Shirtings* meet with but little inquiry, and prices are nearly nominal. Sales, 1,100 pieces. *T-Cloths*: There has not been a single transaction in these manufactures reported since the date of last circular, and prices are nominally unchanged. *American Drills*: No stocks and no sales. *White Spotted Shirtings*, *Dyed do.*, *Brocades*, *White and Coloured*: These articles have been entirely neglected during the fortnight in this market, but from Canton we hear of a sale of 500 pieces *White Spotted Shirtings* at \$5 per piece. A sale of 500 pieces of *Coloured Brocades* has been reported this morning. *Damasks* meet with no inquiry. *Chintzes*: 950 pieces have found buyers during the fortnight. *Handkerchiefs*: There have not been any sales of these goods reported.

WOOLLENS.—*Spanish Stripes*, *Medium Cloths*, *Ladies' and Habit Cloths*: Have been in hardly any request during the fortnight, and sales are limited to 300 pieces of *Habit Cloths* at \$1.02 per yard. *Long Ells*: There have not been any sales of these goods reported, and in the absence of transactions quotations show a nominal decline of 10 to 15 cents per piece upon the prices previously ruling. *Camlets*: Without any change to notice in value have found buyers in this market to the extent of 260 pieces. *Lastings*: 100 pieces have found buyers. *Blankets*: Have met with a fair amount of inquiry, and the sales reported during the past fortnight amount to 468 pairs.

METALS.—*Iron*, *Flat*, &c.: The various descriptions of *Iron* enumerated show but little change in value, and have met with a brisk demand during the fortnight. The sales reported consist of 4,160 piculs of *Nail Rod*, 2,100 piculs of *Square and Flat Bar*, and 840 piculs of *Hoop*. There are not any transactions reported from Canton. *Lead*: Without alteration to notice in price has met with but little inquiry, and the sales of the fortnight are embraced in the settlement of 500 piculs. In the Canton market 1,800 piculs have found buyers. *Tin*: Sales during the fortnight are estimated at 1,570 slabs. *Tin-Plates*: Have found buyers to the extent of 230 boxes.

COALS.—**HONG KONG.**—A new feature is observable in our market, viz., the absence of arrivals of any English or Welsh coals for sale for upwards of a month. This added to the limited shipments of late from England and Wales will doubtless ere long bring about an improvement in prices, but the demand has not yet set in strongly enough to have any effect upon stocks or upon the price of coals from store. We still quote *Welsh*, \$7½ to \$8, *English*, \$7 to \$7½, *Australian*, \$4½ to \$4¾, at which prices the *Devonshire's* and *Eberhard's* cargoes of *Australian* have changed hands from alongside.

SHANGHAI.—The only arrival of the fortnight has been a cargo of *Sydney coals*. During the greater part of the fortnight very few sales were made, but at the close there was an active demand for *English coals* and 6,000 to 8,000 tons of *West Hartley* have changed hands at prices varying from tils. 6.7.5 to 8.0.0 per ton *ex Godown*, and a cargo has been sold to arrive at the latter figure. A cargo of *Cardiff coals* to arrive is reported sold at tils. 9.0.0 per ton, and sales of *American Anthracite*, have been made *ex ship* at tils. 8.8.0 to 9.0.0, but this description is in least request. *Sydney coals*, tils. 6.0.0 to 7.0.0; none in stock.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

At NAGASAKI.—From London: March 13, *Dwina*.
At SHANGHAI.—None.
At FOCHOW.—None.

At HONG KONG.—From London: April 25, *Arab Steed*. From Newcastle: 18, *Migrator*. From Cardiff: 24, *Typhoon*.

At MANILA.—None.

At SINGAPORE.—From London: April 30, *Norfolk*. From Liverpool: May 3, *Wm. Chandler, Advance*. From Southampton: April 28, *Benvoirlich*. From Cardiff: 30, *Satellite*, *Ocean Belle*. From Newcastle: *Preciosa*. From Shields: *Hollandria*. From Hamburg: *Laura*.

At PENANG.—None.

DEPARTURES.

From YOKOHAMA and NAGASAKI.—None.

From SHANGHAI.—For London: April 10, *Antipodes*. For New York: 13, *Canvas Back*; 21st, *Egmont*.

From FOCHOW.—None.

From HONG KONG and CANTON.—For London: April 17, *Broadwater*.

From MANILA.—For London: April 8, *Indien*; 10, *Sir W. F. Williams*; 11, *Osprey*; 18, *Alvis*. For New York: 18, *Young America*. For Boston: 10, *Hazard*; 11, *Wild Rover*.

From SINGAPORE.—For Liverpool: April 26, *Veloz*.

From PENANG.—For London: April 26, *Britannia*.

VESSELS LOADING.

At YOKOHAMA.—For London: *Mirage*.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: *Cissy*. For Liverpool: *Lalla Rookh*, *Wm. Melhuish*, *Woosung*.

At FOCHOW.—None.

At HONG KONG and CANTON.—For London: *Banda*, *Pakwan*, *Burdwan*. For Liverpool: *Vanda*.

At MANILA.—For London: *Vorsetzen*, *Westburn*. For Liverpool: *Raby Castle*, *Tewkesbury*. For Havre: *St. Esprit*. For New York: *Bavaria*. For Boston: *Conquest*.

At SINGAPORE.—For London: *Clarendon*, *West*, *Fortitude*, *Martin Luther*, *Civale*. For Liverpool: *William Dixon*, *Richard Cobden*. For Bordeaux: *Robur*. For Falmouth: *Ida*, for orders.

At PENANG.—For London: *Caroline*, *E. Castle*.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

YOKOHAMA.—Tea and cotton, £3 to London and Liverpool: silk, £4. 10s. per ton.

SHANGHAI.—There has been some improvement in the market, and vessels have found ready employment for coasting purposes, but no settlements have taken place for home. The two vessels on the berth for London are loading at £2. 10s. to £2. 15s., and for Liverpool at £2. 7s. 6. to £2. 10s.

FOCHOW.—Nothing doing.

HONG KONG and CANTON.—The demand for tonnage has been good, but without an improvement in rates, the market plentifully supplied with tonnage. Nothing has been done in home charters. The vessels on the berth for London and Liverpool are filling up slowly at £3; to New York, £2.

MANILA.—The British ship *Raby Castle* has been chartered to load via Cebu for Liverpool with unclayed sugar at £2 and hemp at £4 per ton of 20 cwt. For the *Tewkesbury* to same port, 200 tons of coffee has been engaged to complete cargo at £3 per ton of 18 cwt. The American ship *Conquest* loads for Boston with hemp on owners account. *Hamburg barque Vorsetzen* for London rates not yet settled.

SINGAPORE.—Seeking vessels continue to arrive, and rates have further declined, viz., dead weight 30s., and measurement £2 per ton.

PENANG.—The Bremen ship *Caroline* is loading at £2 to £2. 10s. per ton for dead weight, £2. 5s. to £2. 15s. light freight, £3. 10s. measurement, and 3½d. per gallon rum.

CASUALTIES.

NEUCHWANG.—The British barque *Durban* has been wrecked off the port of Neuchwang; a survey has been held, and the ship condemned.

VESSELS PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From ENGLAND and CONTINENT to CHINA, &c.—April 17, *Hybhow*, London to Shanghai; 21, *Taiping*, London to Hong Kong; 28, *Scotland*, Glasgow to Batavia; 17, *Libra*, Amsterdam to Kanagawa.

From UNITED STATES to CHINA, &c.—April 12, *Brewster*, Boston to Batavia.

From CHINA, &c., to ENGLAND and CONTINENT.—April 11, *Falco*, Singapore to Gibraltar; 17, *Stuart Wortley*, Shanghai to Liverpool; 18, *Indien*, Manila to London; 21, *Maiden Queen*, Fochow to London; 24, *Phillipins*, Canton to London; 24, *Prince Arthur*, Hong Kong to Liverpool; *Agamemnon*, Shanghai to Liverpool.

From CHINA, &c., to UNITED STATES.—April 23, *Resolute*, Shanghai to New York; 25, *Wild Beaver*, Manila to Boston.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

		Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael.)	6 months sight.	6s. 2½d. to 6s. 2½d.	6s. 3d. to 6s. 4d.
At Canton			
At Hong Kong	0 ditto	4s. 5½d.	4s. 6d. to 4s. 7d.
At Macao			
At Singapore	0 ditto		
At Manila	0 ditto	4s. 3d.	

At Shanghai, Bills on India, Rs. 299 to 300 per 100 taels. At Hong Kong, Rs. 216 to 217 per \$100. Bar Silver at Shanghai, 111 taels; at Hong Kong, 10 per cent. prem. Mexican dollars at Shanghai, taels 72 per 100, and Exchange on Hong Kong, 27 to 28 discount.

Telegrams to 26th May report Exchange at Hong Kong, 4s. 4½d. and at Shanghai, 6s. 1½d.

Literature.

The Russians in Central Asia, by Capt. Valikhanoff, M. Veninkoff, and other Russian Travellers; translated from the Russian by JOHN and ROBERT MICHELL. Stanford, Charing-cross.—This volume supplies a want felt alike by the political and the reading world in a far more satisfactory fashion than could reasonably have been hoped for. The information desired could be furnished only by Russians or agents in Russian employ; and yet, as emanating from such a fountain, it would always have been looked on with suspicion. With the exception, perhaps, of Chapter XII., "On the Commercial Prospects of Central Asia, viewed in Connection with Russia," we cannot but feel, after an attentive perusal, that the translators were justified in stating, as they do in the Preface, that, "as the work of geographers and men of science, these narratives and descriptions have been executed with impartiality and without any political object." A complete idea of the gap filled up in the department of history, through the labours of the Messrs. Michell, can only be gathered by reference to the book itself, for the title-page is unjust to the novelty and interest of its contents. Even the daily journals have begun to look on Central Asia as a domain brought regularly within their circle; and we are getting accustomed to hear of "wars and rumours of wars" in countries and among tribes who really needed a geographical Master of the Ceremonies for their introduction before the mere newspaper reader could be expected to acknowledge any curiosity in their doings, or even to recognise their existence. The collection of papers comprised in the book before us gives all the story of the past that is necessary for the comprehension of what is now going forward in Kokan, in Dzungaria, and in that Chinese Turkestan where a Mahometan rebellion, to which we now have constant references, has been chronic for the last half century. The general ignorance on such matters is, however, perfectly excusable, for we learn, on no less competent authority than that of the late Mr. Hume Greenfield, who but just prior to his decease wrote the valuable Introduction to this volume, that "the historic period" of this vast area "commences only within the last ten years." Not but that much of this knowledge should have been at our command had what was fairly ours by right of purchase been properly cared for. The Russian Government have, it appears, a most magnificent manuscript, in the German language, accompanied by forty sketches of the country traversed, of "Travels through Upper Asia, from Kashgar, Tashbalyk, Bolor, Badakshan, Vakhn, Kokan, Turkestan, to the Kirghiz Steppe, and back to Cashmere, through Samarcand and Yarkend." The author, it is inferred from the preface, and from certain observations in the narrative, was a German, an agent of the East India Company, despatched, at the beginning of this or the latter part of the last century, to purchase horses for the British army. The text, we learn further, has also been translated into French in a separate manuscript, and the maps worked into one itinerary in an admirable style. We may conclude, then, that the manuscript was offered to Napoleon I. before it was tendered to Russia. Pains have been taken to prevent the identification of this agent, for though his christian name remains on the manuscript, the surname has been erased. This little anecdote of years long gone by should be a caution against the employment of foreign agents for missions of exploration that, to say the least, could be as well discharged by Englishmen—a caution that we fear has been much neglected of late years.

The advances of Russia towards a permanent occupation of the Steppe that stretches eastwards to Khiva and Kokan date so recently as 1833; but since then her progress has been rapid, though it was only in 1840 that reliable accounts were received respecting the Sea of Aral, where she now has a steam flotilla. The first official intercourse with Khiva is recorded as belonging to the year 1557, and political relations may be said to have subsisted since the latter part of the 17th century. The *Moscow Journal* of April, 1703, notified that the Khan of Khiva had sent to tender the allegiance of himself and his subjects to Peter the Great, and that "our Sovereign Lord graciously granted" his request. For all that, however, Prince Bekovich, an envoy from the Czar, was murdered with all his attendants in 1717, at Porsu, a town about seventy miles north-west of Khiva. When the time comes Khiva must and no doubt will be annexed, but at present the main object of Russia is the conquest of Kokan. She has been pushing her posts from the Sea of Aral along the Syr-Daria (the ancient Jaxartes) till, we are told

Russia thus occupies an almost barren extent of country along the Syr-Daria; while between Djulek and Fort Vernoe extends the northern part of the Khanat of Kokan, celebrated for its beautiful climate, fertility of soil, and rich tracts of land.

If we may believe accounts received during the present year, the greater part of this district has been already annexed; and a rumoured defeat of the Russians by the Kokanians, heard of this very week, is perhaps only to be credited to the extent of proving that war is actively raging between the parties. To whom the final victory must fall it needs no prophet to foretell, whatever temporary checks may delay the triumph of European artillery and resources. There needs no theory of dreams of unlimited sway on the part of Russia to account for the extension of her dominion in Eastern Asia. The truth is that security for the life and property of her subjects in that quarter is to be found only in conquest. The whole of the population of Central Asia is composed of hordes of plunderers, and Russia is restoring half a continent to the use of the human race by establishing therein order and settled law. One very singular fact is to be suspected, rather than positively asserted, from scattered passages in these papers, namely, that the Russians find Mahometanism more effective with the Tartar tribes as a religious agent of civilisation than Christianity. The fullest revelation in this regard is that made by Captain Valikhanoff, when speaking of the Kirghizes of Dzungaria:—

RUSSIAN PROPAGATION OF MAHOMETANISM.

The condition of the Russian Kirghizes, or those of the Middle Horde, was the same thirty years ago. The Russian Government, however, proceeded to erect mosques, and appointed Tartar Mullahs, under whose influence the Middle Horde Kirghizes do not now yield in fanaticism to the most fanatical dervishes. They regularly observe the period of prayer and thirty days' fast, while some have even introduced the exclusive system of the harem. It would be difficult to decide which would be more beneficial to the Kirghiz Steppe, the former state of ignorance with perfect religious toleration, or contemporary Tartar civilisation with its strong anti-progressive tendencies. The Tartars in Russia constitute a totally separate Eastern world, having nothing in common with the interests of Russian nationality. The great Kirghiz Horde is now in a transition state, and the Tartars who are scattered throughout it are making their influence felt more and more each succeeding year. It must be observed that the farther we remove from the Tartars the less fanaticism do we find among the Kirghizes, notwithstanding that they live here under the influence of Central Asiatic rulers, and in a country usually regarded as the very focus of bigotry. The Bokhara Mullahs are, in my opinion, much less to be dreaded than their Tartar brethren.

The judgment passed by Mr. Hume Greenfield, in his able Introduction before adverted to, on the position of both the Powers who are supposed to be the rivals of English influence in the East, is that which will be concurred in by every real friend of humanity as well as by every thinker on history and politics:—

THE THREE RIVAL POWERS IN THE EAST.

The exhaustive system of agriculture which travellers have described as characterising Persia, and which, with advantages hardly equalled, certainly not surpassed, by any Oriental country, still keeps her impoverished, and consequently warlike, along her frontier line, will readily account for the attempts of that Power to subjugate the mountainous region interspersed with fertile valleys which forms her eastern boundary. Hence the permanent feeling of irritation which prevails among the Hill tribes all along the north-west frontier of our Indian empire, and the constant recurrence every few years of some miserable squabble about Herat, which although distant 500 miles of the wildest mountain desert from Attock, it is still the fashion to call "the Key of India," in these days when Bombay is only twenty days distant from London, and when Bombay and Calcutta are themselves on the eve of being brought within three days of each other by the development of our Indian railways. A cursory glance at the map might at first sight seem to give some ground for alarm when we find that Russia has virtually pushed forward her outposts to within 300 miles of the British frontier on the north. But the barrier here is even more impassable than to the westward, since there intervenes between the Muscovite and the supposed secret object of all his movements and intrigues in those regions, the mighty barrier of the Hindoo Koosh and the Kuen Lun, which rise like a wall 17,000 feet high, with scarcely a crest or depression throughout their entire extent—none certainly practicable for an army with the *matériel* and appliances of war as waged by the nineteenth century civilisation. The truth is, that in the interest of science and humanity Great Britain ought to rejoice that any form of European civilisation is penetrating the howling wilderness that lies to the north of the Himalaya. Secure behind that impassable bulwark, still more secure in the gradual elevation in the scale of nations of the vast population which destiny has committed to her charge, she ought to view with feelings of sympathy and interest any policy that will replace the barbarities of such men as Holja Khan and the other ruffians that infest the territory continuous with our own to the N.N.W.

We have said enough to excite the curiosity of every reader interested in the East, and may dismiss the book with cordial thanks to the translators for the valuable mass of novel and unhelped for information thus placed at our service. We must add, however, that an excellent map of Central Asia, the most correct, we apprehend, ever yet submitted to the English student, enables one to follow every statement with satisfaction and profit.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

no notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

A REGISTER is kept of the addresses of all persons connected with the FAR EAST and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the office or by letter.

Any information required by Subscribers, in reference to Commercial or General matters in CHINA, JAPAN, SINGAPORE, and other parts of the FAR EAST, will be supplied on application at the Office, where files may be seen of the Journals published in those countries.

THE LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS.

PUBLISHED on the departure of the Mails via Marseilles on the 10th, 17th, and 26th, contains a Summary of European, American, and General News; Commercial and Shipping Reports, and Special notices of Trade with the FAR EAST.

Subscription 54s. per annum, including Postage. Export Supplement 12s. extra.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1865.

THE SILK TRADE IN FRANCE.

THIS subject has assumed such a serious aspect that the Senate has taken it up in a very earnest manner. Two petitions, one signed by no less than 3,574 maires, municipal councillors and landed proprietors of the departments of the Gard, Hérault, Ardèche and Lozère, were sent in to the Senate and were placed in the hands of M. DUMAS, the Chemist and Senator, to examine and report upon. M. DUMAS brought up his report on Friday, the 9th instant, and the Senate took up the matter as one of great urgency. The representations of the petitioners, endorsed as they are by M. DUMAS and other authorities, give the subject a more serious aspect than has ever heretofore been presented. M. DUMAS said, in presenting the report, that whatever might be the opinion of the Senate respecting the kind of aid asked for of the Government by the petitioners, there could be no question as to the suffering complained of, which, from its gravity, duration, mysterious nature, and the importance of the mischief done, assumed the proportions of a public calamity. It appears that the breeders of the silk-worms are not the proprietors of the mulberry trees on the leaves of which the insects feed, and there seems to be great reason to fear that unless some assistance is given to the latter they will be compelled to convert the land occupied by these trees to other uses, and thus the chance of resuscitating the industry would be deferred for years. The trees average twenty years of age, and this shows how great would be the loss by their destruction.

M. DUMAS says that the total amount of silk produced in the world is in value, about 1,100 millions of francs, or forty-four millions sterling per annum. France used to produce at least a tenth of this whole, and in the year 1853 her produce was valued at 117 millions of francs. To produce this result no less than eighty-three tons of eggs and six hundred thousand tons of mulberry leaves are required. In ordinary times the cost of the eggs or seed was between £120,000 and £160,000 per annum; but since the appearance of the disease amongst the worms this amount has been doubled, tripled, and at last reached six times the sum. Even in 1853, when the mischief was far less than it has since been, five millions of francs were expended in the importation of foreign seed. The ordinary expenditure for mulberry leaves is stated to have been between fifty-five and sixty millions of francs per annum; and M. Dumas agrees with the petitioners that for several years the growers have been losers to the extent of half that amount, or considerably more than a million sterling per annum. In good times the eggs or seed was worth only one or two francs per ounce and it was often given away amongst the breeders; now they have to pay twelve, fifteen and even twenty francs per ounce. The amount paid for foreign seed amounted to more than thirteen millions of francs in 1860, and to ten millions in 1863. One of the worst features of the disease is the fact that there is no appearance of it until just when the worms are about to spin their cocoons, so that the unfortunate breeders have to support the whole cost of the rearing and feeding to see the result swept away, as it were, in a day. It appears to be the opinion of everyone who has examined the question, that the disease attaches entirely to the worms, and not in any way to the mul-

berry trees. A similar visitation occurred in France in 1688, and did not entirely cease till 1710, and during this period so many mulberry trees were destroyed in Lanquedoc that the authorities were compelled to interfere and levy a fine on any one who destroyed or injured them. At the present time the condition of the growers is most lamentable; they cannot sell the leaves, and the *Credit Foncier* and other agricultural societies refuse to make advances on the security of mulberry plantations.

When the disease first reappeared, between fifteen and twenty years since, it was very partial, but it has now extended not only all over France, but also to Italy, Spain and the East, in fact to every silk-producing country except Japan. All agree that none but Japanese eggs are at present of any use; only the other day the President of the Agricultural Committee of Alais wrote as follows:—"Generally, all the indigenous seed has failed. That imported direct from Japan is the only kind that can be depended on. But the supply of this good seed is infinitely below the demand, and the quantity of silk now produced is scarcely equal to one twentieth part of good average. The greater part of the mulberry plantations do not yield sufficient to pay the taxes." The petitioners ask the Government for relief in the matter of taxes; for the means of transporting the eggs from abroad in good condition; or for employment in public works for the suffering workpeople, and to institute a searching inquiry into the causes and possible means of combating the disease, which is known in France as *La Gâtine*. Of all these means the only one which is calculated to supply immediately the deficiency complained of, is the importation of Japanese eggs at a price lower than twenty francs an ounce, a rate which the poor breeder cannot pay. Two reasons are given for the conveyance of the seed in ships belonging to the Imperial marine; in the first place, it is necessary that the eggs should not be carried in the same vessel with other commodities which might affect them injuriously, and that they should be disposed that the cases could be brought on deck, and their contents examined in fine weather; and, secondly, that the French flag would be considered a guarantee that the seed really came from Japan.

The Government expressed its strong desire to aid the unfortunate silk growers as far as possible, and the petitions were referred to the four Ministers of Finance, Agriculture, Colonies and Foreign Affairs. It is right to mention, in connection with this subject, a fact referred to by the only Ministerial speaker on the occasion, namely, that the returns of the imports and exports of the French silk trade do not bear evidence of a state of things so gloomy as that represented by the petitioners and others with respect to the home production. The importation of foreign silks has fallen since 1855 from more than eleven to less than four millions of francs, while the exportation of French tissues has risen from 340 to 368 millions—an increase representing however in fact a small diminution, on account of the rise in prices; and as regards the raw material, the imports have risen from 206 to 314 millions, and the exports from 30 to 97 millions, which, considering the increase in value, present no very remarkable result. The matter certainly requires explanation, and it is far from the only instance of official returns requiring elucidation. It appears by the official returns that while during the first quarter of 1864 there were 5,066 kilogs., or rather more than five tons of silk-worms' eggs exported from France, the quantity of this precious seed sent away during the first three months of the present year was 11,225 kilogs., or more than double the former amount. Here is another riddle to be solved.

(Omitted from our last issue.)

THE falling off in the total amount of exports of French manufactured silk since 1859, not only to America but to all the other countries of the world, except our own, coupled with a growing increase of the quantity taken by the United Kingdom, and the unsatisfactory condition of the supply of the home-produced raw material, in consequence of the disease amongst the silk worms, naturally gives rise in France to many speculations as to the causes and probable consequences of this state of things. A certain class of people in France, disregarding all facts and figures, seem firmly convinced that commercial reform has done it all, but this absurd notion is easily disposed of. The change in the tariff took place in 1860-1, and we find by the French official returns that, although the total exports from France was less in 1864 than in 1860, the whole fall occurred

in 1861, and the amount has been rising ever since. Here are the figures:—

1860	..	..	..	454,800,000 francs.
1861	..	..	..	332,891,000 "
1862	..	..	..	363,156,000 "
1863	..	..	..	370,293,000 "
1864	..	..	..	384,521,000 "

Now, the increase since 1861 would have been turned into a decrease but for the arch free-trader, England, for while the total exports from France, as shown by the above table, were higher in 1864, as compared with 1861, by not quite fifty-two millions of francs, the increase in the amount sent to England was sixty-seven millions. So much for that bugbear. Other people look at the matter in a calmer manner, and do not hesitate to tell their countrymen that the failure in the silk crop is not the sole cause of the falling off in the exports; of the manufactured article, and attribute it to the want of daring, or over-caution, which generally characterises French commercial operations, coupled with the effects of the war in America. The influence of that terrible conflict must have been very great, for the direct exports from France to the United States have fallen in six years from 138 to 23 millions of francs per annum, without a single halt in the downward course till last year, when the exports were the same as in 1863; but another fact cannot be overlooked, namely, that while the exports to all other countries, as well as America, were constantly falling until last year, those to England have been as constantly rising since 1861, and were still advancing at the end of 1864. Looking at these figures a French journalist says:—"Seeing our hesitation about maintaining our relations with countries which give themselves up to the horrors of civil war, England adroitly substituted herself for us and helped herself to the customers with whom we dared no longer deal." This may be true, and is stated fairly and without rancour; but when the same writer adds—"She (England) comes to us for the arms with which to fight us"—he exhibits that habitual want of acquaintance with the first principles of commerce which is too often so evident in the French press. Did the merchants and manufacturers of France sell their silk at a lower rate to us than they would have sold them to the Americans, and was the credit longer and the money less secure in consequence of the shifting of the transaction from New York to London? We have heard a great deal of late about the enormous increase in exportation generally from France, and the immense progress which has been made in commercial matters in that country as compared with England; now we have a complaint that the latter is beating France by buying too many of her silks! Where would the export silk trade of France have been had her dealings with England followed the course of the rest of the world? Just about eighty millions of francs worse off in four years! Great complaints are made against the Americans for having tripled the import duties on silks, and they are accused, and with perfect truth, of having borrowed from the Old World one of its greatest economical errors; but the increase of the customs duty in America bears equally upon English and French silks, so that argument falls to the ground with respect to the shifting of the mercantile portion of the transaction from French to English shoulders, and could only account for a reduction on the total amount which should, but for some other circumstances, have fallen equally on the commerce of both countries. The returns quoted above show that since 1859 the proportion taken by England of all the silks exported from France has risen from one-third to one-half; but has not the general trade between France and England risen enormously, and is not this the grand result calculated upon by those who have worked towards the abolition of commercial restrictions? When, however, a French writer declares that this increase in the exports of silks to England has been the cause of the great influence which she now exercises over the French markets, and "of the additional suffering arising from the sacrifice which the French manufacturer makes while awaiting the return of regular communication between the French centres of production and the countries of consumption," he exhibits a lamentable want of commercial knowledge. It is not to such causes that we must look for the results referred to, but to those which prevent general increase in the carrying trade and other mercantile transactions of France. Whether enormous taxation, the increasing subdivision of property, and the withdrawal of too large a number of young men for the army, navy, and public employment, are sufficient to account for

the very slow growth, if any, of the French mercantile navy, and of bold undertakings of the purely commercial kind, is another and, for the French nation, a very serious question. But whatever be the cause, it is useless for French writers to fly in the face of economical science and to attempt to mislead the world with respect to such matters. When a general deficiency is felt, there is nothing like a special exception to aid in throwing a light upon the subject. Let those who complain of England absorbing too much of the foreign trade in French silks study the proceedings of the *Messageries Impériales*, and see what capital and energy, properly applied, can do in such matters, and then we shall not have to discuss and expose such fallacies as those referred to.

Through the gloom that hangs over the silk trade a little light is peeping out; accounts from Lyons state that export business exhibits some symptoms of revival, and that a few important sales made at New York have caused fresh ventures to be undertaken. Moreover, as regards the raw material, science, aided by the State, has succeeded in doing something towards remedying the failure of the silk crops; at the Imperial farm at Vincennes the many new species of silk-worm introduced of late are receiving great attention, and young oaks, wild plum trees, the castor oil plant, and the *ailante*, or *Vernis de Japon* tree, are covered with insects of all colours and sizes. The worm which feeds on the last named tree is considered to be completely acclimatised, and its eggs are now being distributed as fast as possible, but not fast enough for the demand.

THE PHANTOM LIGHTHOUSE OF CEYLON.

THE almost boundless trust with which the Commons vote the various items of the annual estimates, fortunately obtains from time to time a wholesome and salutary monition. A plain, straight-forward inquiry the other night has given members the opportunity of experiencing, in however weak a degree, the pang arising from misplaced confidence. It was only last year that £5,000 was voted for "the completion of the Ceylon Lighthouse," towards the erection of which, on the Basses Rocks, successive sums of public money, amounting in the aggregate to upwards of £65,000, have been voted. We do not include the re-votes in this total. The undertaking was in accordance with the recommendation of the Commons Committee of 1854, which but affirmed the decision of a previous Committee in 1826 charged with investigating the matter—the structure being deemed essential to the safety of our vessels in the Indian trade. Parliament, after its long series of contributions, may be supposed to have felt all the pleasure arising from the complete discharge of an appointed task when called upon last year, in a monetary sense, to put on the top-stone. But what is its astonishment now to learn that its money is at "the bottom of the sea?" that—needless information!—this money "cannot be got back;" that "the erection" vouched for by the Government as only requiring £5,000 "for completion" has had, outside the official mind, no objective existence; and that, on nearing the Basses Rocks, the aerial fabric that rose nearly to completion under parliamentary votes resolves itself into a heap of stones and a flag-staff. The Ceylon Lighthouse which the Commons were so near completing may for the present serve the purposes of the ghostly crew of the *Flying Dutchman*, whose favourite cruising ground is known to be in the neighbourhood of the Basses Rocks—nothing more. It is nevertheless difficult, after such heavy money votes, including actual payment to the fabulous builders for "the finishing job," to realise the structure as that which is not. Notwithstanding nine years of presumed operations, Mr. MILNER GIBSON could not inform the House whether the engineer or the site were at fault; whilst Mr. HENLEY's recollections as to the action of the monsoon in preventing approach to the rocks or raising a heavy sea on the reefs, are entitled to little more weight in forming a judgment as to the practicability of the erection, than Mr. GIBSON's plea as to the disadvantage which distance creates in securing the requisite engineering facilities. We hold that suitable engineering science, such as may be commanded any day in London, would secure, at an outlay of but half the sum already voted by Parliament, a substantial iron lighthouse; and shall not fail to urge the appropriation next session. No nautical man will acquiesce in Mr. MILNER GIBSON's dicta that a light-ship will be almost equally valuable. It can neither afford the same strength of light nor the required elevation. We believe the Government itself has no doubts as to the practicability of the erection, but that, it is judged prudent to avert that

scrutiny which a further call for money might invite into past outlay—an outlay of which the true history has yet to be written. Besides, when we can erect a lighthouse on the Goodwin Sands, surely the Basses Rocks are not to remain the perpetual monument of the discomfiture of British engineering and hydraulic science.

THE STRAITS TRANSFER.

No doubt but that the parties interested in the transfer of the Straits Settlements from the India to the Colonial Office are somewhat anxious to know if the statement we made some three months since, to the effect that the Bill would be introduced during the present session, is likely to be carried out. Our information at the present moment is to the effect that the Bill is already draughted, and will be introduced as soon as the War Office has determined the nature of the defences to be maintained, and the expense thereof.

Continental Intelligence.

HAMBURG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNE 7.

The *Russian Invalide* gives some interesting particulars of the Dunganee, whose insurrection against the Government of China, quite independently of that of the Taipings, excites such general attention. It appears that these insurgents are a Mohammedan race, called by the Chinese *Ouigour*, and disseminated at the present day throughout all the provinces of the Celestial Empire, but more especially in the North and West. Originally they dwelt in what is now called Turkestan, and as far back as the sixth century formed a powerful State known in the Chinese records of history under the name of Gaotchan, their chief city being Karaschar (the present Turkestan). At that remote period they were Buddhists by religion, but about the eighth century Islamism was by degrees introduced, and since became general. The dynasty of Tang, which came to the throne of China in the seventh century, entered on a vigorous war with the Ouigours during that and the succeeding century, to ensure the security of the Chinese capital, which at that time was what is now called Si-an, in the province of Chang-si, at no great distance from Ouigour territory, and having subjugated them, annexed the whole of Eastern Turkestan to the Celestial Empire.

But as the Ouigours nevertheless remained a powerful people, and were moreover constantly rebelling against their conquerors, the Emperors of the dynasty of Tang resolved, about the end of the eighth and beginning of the ninth century, to remove a part of this unruly tribe to China Proper, and form colonies there, which was effected at two different periods, mentioned in the Chinese history, first with 800,000 families and subsequently 200,000 more. At first they were located in the provinces of Chang-si and Hang-sou, but by degrees they spread over all the Northern parts of China as far as the Great Wall, and thence westward. Living as the Ouigours did among the Chinese, they forgot by degrees their own tongue and adopted in time the language, as well as the manners and customs of their conquerors, though as Mussulmans they continued to form a distinct religious tribe and retained some of their original peculiarities, which have descended to the present generation, for very few of them drink wine or smoke opium or even tobacco.

The commune of Salar, in the district of He-chow, in the province of Chang-si, being the seat of the spiritual head of the present Dunganee, may be considered as the capital of this singular people, the more so as it was thence that the first impulse was given to the several insurrectionary movements and the rebellions that have more than once broken out in modern times among the Dunganee under the present Mandschurian dynasty, the latest of which occurred in 1862, at which period the rebellion; that broke out in Chang-si, spread to the provinces of Hang-sou, Si-chwang, and Yung-nang to such an extent that the Chinese Government estimated the number of rebels to be more than a hundred thousand men under arms. Obligated to retire from the province of Hang-sou to that of Ourum-chee, which lies more to the west, they found the whole of the population disposed to join the insurrection, which tended to increase their forces very considerably; for in the district of Kouldja alone there are sixty thousand Dungaune families, and in the whole province

proportionably more; besides which there is the significant fact that the major part of the Chinese local corps or militia (20,000 men), stationed at Ourum-chee, is composed of Dunganee, among whom are the commandant and several of the superior officers.

It was under the command of these latter that, at the end of last year, the fresh insurrection broke out at Ourum-chee and the surrounding country against the Mandschurian authority, and having seized the city they set fire to it and gave it up to pillage, retreating subsequently to the citadel, which is strongly fortified, and still remains in their possession. As the centre of the commerce and industry of the Western parts of the Chinese Empire, Ourum-chee contains a vast population—estimated at two millions of souls—and had an immense stock of merchandise both of native and foreign produce and manufactures. According to the statements of officials and merchants of Tchougoutschak, the insurgents massacred no less than 150,000 inhabitants of all ages, and destroyed the valuable stores by setting fire to the warehouses. The communication with Kouldja and Tchougoutschak being intercepted by the insurgents, the Mandschurian authorities were unable to correspond with the Government, except by the circuitous route of Khobdo and Ouliasoutai.

From Ourum-chee the insurgents advanced in two separate corps to the neighbourhood of Kouldja and towards Turkestan. The former was interrupted in its march at Kour-Kara-Oussa by the troops sent for that purpose from Kouldja, but the other corps reached Turkestan, where the inhabitants of Koutcha, also Mussulmans, raised the standard of revolt and joined their co-religionists. After taking possession of the last-named city the insurgents went off in a westerly direction, and took up a position near the city of Aksou, a very important place in a strategical point of view, because the great roads of Kouldja to the north, Hotan to the south, and Kashgar and Yarkend to the west, all meet at this spot. The commandant of the city immediately sent off to meet the insurgents all the regular troops at his disposal, as well as the local militia; but they were beaten by the rebels, and obliged to retreat. This was the situation of affairs at the close of last year. The principal chief of Turkestan, having reason to fear that the insurrection would spread to Kashgar and the other western cities of the province, required assistance from the Governor of Kouldja. In the meantime the insurgents, having occupied the pass of Yan-shan-Koou, leading from the mountains of Aksou to Kouldja, no relief could be sent to him, and also because intelligence arrived that, in the month of October the Dunganee of the province of Kouldja had also revolted and seized the cities to the east of Kouldja, and subsequently had taken possession of that provincial capital.

COMMERCIAL.

COFFEE.—Great confidence is felt in this article, as enormous quantities will now be shipped to the Southern States of North America, where the ports will be opened on the 1st of July. All descriptions in good request, especially the finer qualities and prices a shade higher. Since last mail 35,000 bags sold. Among the sales were 800 bags of Timor which realised 8½ sch. Banco.

SUGAR.—Raw has been rather lively, but the demand has now somewhat subsided and the market is calm. No alteration in values of raw or refined. Of the latter 25,000 loaves changed hands.

RICE.—Market looking up, as stocks are much reduced.

SPICES.—There is more demand for Cassia Ligneæ. Of Cassia Flores 30 chests found purchasers at 27 sch. Banco. Cloves also more inquired for, and 300 gonjes sold at 4 Sch. Banco.

TEA.—There has been an animated demand, and prices are well supported. The following were sold by importers: 1,438 quarter chests, 2,339 eighths, and 498 sixteenths Congou, 748 quarters, 95 eighths Sou-chong, and 232 quarters Congou, all per *Conard Heinrich*, and 3½ quarter chests of Congou per *Picciola*, as well as several parcels of green and black teas by the dealers both for shipment and consumption.

SPELTER.—At first the market was not so lively, and prices sensibly receded, but within the last few days they have fully recovered their former position, the advance in May being fully 12 Sch. Bco. per Centner. The following transactions are reported:—

	1,000	Centners	in loco	..	14	Marks	2 Sch.	Bco.
	50	"	for arrival	..	14	"	4	"
	1,000	"	loco	..	14	"	4	"
	1,500	"	loco	..	14	"	6	"
	500	"	per July	..	14	"	7	"
	2,000	"	do.	..	14	"	8	"
	1,000	"	loco	..	14	"	3	"
	3,000	"	per July	..	14	"	4	"
	1,000	"	loco	..	14	"	8	"

The arrivals this year to end of May were 174,000 centners against 239,000 at the corresponding period of 1864. Stock on the 1st June 35,000 centners against 6,000 do. last year.

SHIPPING.—Sailed: Valedora, for Manila.

CASE OF THE "ANN ADAMSON" CHARTER.

ADAMSON V. DUNCAN AND ANOTHER.

This was a special case. The action was brought for alleged breaches of a charter-party in not loading the plaintiff's ship *Ann Adamson* with a full and complete homeward cargo, as required by the said charter-party, and also for a balance of freight claimed to be due under the charter-party. On the 8th of May, 1863, the plaintiff, being the owner of the *Ann Adamson*, chartered her to the defendants for a voyage from London to Shanghai or Nagasaki, and back to London or Liverpool as ordered. By the charter-party it was stipulated that the freight should be as follows:—"For the round (i.e., for the voyage out and home), at the rate of £6. 10s. per ton of 50 cubic feet of tea or silk; if other goods be shipped, freight to be in the same proportion as if those goods were tea." The vessel proceeded to Nagasaki, and, after unloading her outward cargo, received there from the defendants' agents a homeward cargo of cotton and other lawful merchandise, but no tea or silk. For the purposes of the case it was assumed that the homeward cargo, so loaded, was a full and complete cargo for the vessel, and also that the capacity of the vessel for tea was equal to 769 tons of 50 cubic feet measurement each, and also that the above-mentioned homeward cargo was, in fact, less than 769 tons of 50 cubic feet each, and was also less than 769 tons of 20 cwt. each. The plaintiff contended that, as a matter of law, upon the true construction of the charter, he was entitled to be paid for the "round" the sum of £6. 10s. per ton upon the first number of 769 tons, which would have been the amount had the cargo of tea been loaded. The defendants contended that the freight was payable upon the number of tons of cargo actually shipped, calculating according to the standard of 50 cubic feet measurement, equal to 20 cwt., and that the amount of freight was not a fixed sum for the "round." The question for the opinion of the Court was whether, as a matter of law, upon the true construction of the charter, the plaintiff was under the circumstances entitled to be paid freight upon 769 tons, at the rate of £6. 10s. a ton. If the Court should be of opinion in the affirmative, there was to be judgment for the plaintiff for £701; if otherwise, for the defendant. The question turned mainly on the words "in the same proportion."

Mr. Lush, Q.C. (with him Mr. Kemplay), argued for the plaintiff, and urged that the plain meaning of the charter was this, that as this was a new trade, in which the measurement was 50 ft. to the ton, whereas in other trades it was only 40 ft., the standard was taken to be tea and silk, because those commodities, from the square compact form and shape of their packages, were adapted to that measurement—packing, as they did, more closely than other commodities, so that a much larger quantity could be taken of tea and silk than of other goods. Hence, tea and silk were taken as the standard, and this was the key to the construction of the charter. Goods were divided into measurement and weight, that is, goods of which the tonnage was calculated only by weight and those by which it was calculated by measurement—that is, so many cubic feet to the ton. If goods were not to be calculated by measurement, they would be calculated merely by weight. If taken by measurement, of course it was very important how the measurement should be taken. In this case, the measurement adapted to tea and silk was adopted; and if other goods were laden, which would take more room, they must pay more tonnage. In short, every kind of cargo was to pay freight at the rate of 50 cubic feet per ton; and that was what was meant by other goods paying "in the same proportion." Any other construction made nothing of those words, or gave them no real meaning.

Mr. Watkin Williams argued for the defendant. The real question, he said, was whether the freight was to be fixed, or to vary with the cargo. It was well known that shipowners often chartered their ships at a fixed freight per ton for the cargoes of whatever value, so that the freight would produce very different amounts, according to the nature of the goods shipped. But the truth was that it might be more advantageous to carry one kind of cargo for a lesser freight than another kind of goods at a larger rate of freight. Tea or silk, for instance, would make a far better cargo than rice or millet seed, straining the ship much less than other goods. Hence the shipowner was influenced not only by the mere rate of freight, but by the nature of the cargo as well. Thus, then, it was not to be taken for granted that the shipowner meant to contract for a fixed rate of freight with a view to secure the same amount of freight. The standard was fixed with reference not merely to the rate of freight, but to the weight of the cargo, with reference to specific gravity. It was well established that goods which went above 40 cubic feet to the ton were to be charged on the measurement, and if below, then at the ton weight. No doubt the shipowner was entitled to full freight, but the question was as to the meaning of the words "the same proportion." It was perfectly well known that different kinds of goods earned different amounts of freight in proportion. No shipowner would expect the same amount for wool as for tallow. The words "same proportion" meant that the rate should be £6. 10s. reduced to the standard of 50 cubic feet a ton. It would startle mercantile men to be told that all goods were to pay the same freight, whether good for the ship or bad for the ship. Tea was a light cargo, and considerably above the average to be allowed in measurement. In the Baltic trade there were different scales of freight for different goods—tallow, hemp, &c. This was not a case of that kind, but the same result was to be attained thus—that as the goods varied in specific gravity, the parties had agreed upon a standard of weight and measurement to be adopted, and to which the rate of freight was to be reduced—that is, a fixed rate of freight was to be adopted for different kinds of cargo. If the cargo measured 50 cubic feet to the ton, it was to pay £6. 10s.; but if less, or if it measured 40 feet to the ton, then it was to pay a proportionate rate of freight, which would be one-fifth more upon the measurement. This was the meaning of the words "same proportion." If, again, unpressed cotton were carried which would measure (say) 60 cubic feet to the ton, the shipowner was to get £6. 10s. for 50 cubic feet, or one-sixth more per ton. In fact, 50 cubic feet was substituted for 40 as the turning-point between measurement and weight. This was the meaning of the words "in the same proportion." Proportion here fixed the rate of freight to the weight and measurement, not that other goods were to pay at the same freight as tea. On goods lighter than tea—that is, more than 50 cubic feet to the ton—the freight was to be paid at

the rate of 50 cubic feet to the ton. On goods heavier it was to be paid by the measurement of a ton for every 50 cubic feet.

The Lord Chief Justice delivered judgment as follows:—Generally speaking, the ambiguous language of these mercantile documents make them so doubtful, that it perhaps would be better if they were referred to a mercantile tribunal. No doubt they are very intelligible to mercantile men, but to lawyers they are full of ambiguities. Construing the document, however, as well as we can, according to the ordinary sense of the terms used, the meaning of this charter-party is tolerably clear. The stipulation as to freight is that for silk and tea—the species of cargo the parties contemplated. The rate was to be £6. 10s. per ton, not ascertained by weight, but by measurement. But, then, as the charterer would not be necessarily limited to tea and silk, it is stipulated that if other goods shall be loaded instead of tea or silk, the freight shall be paid in the same proportion as the other. One construction of these words is this that the measurement should be ascertained with reference to other goods, of the like species, and the weight in the same ratio as if dealing with tea; but that construction would lead to consequences so monstrous that it is impossible to sustain it. The only other construction is, that if, instead of loading a cargo of tea or silk, the charterer loads other goods, the shipowner shall stand in the same position as if a full cargo of tea or silk were loaded, and that then any one competent to deal with the matter, and knowing the capacity of the ship, can ascertain what amount of tea or silk the ship can hold by measurement, and thus get at the number of tons, and so calculate the freight to be paid. That is the only reasonable construction. The construction contended for by the defendant, the charterer, is that whereas the proportion (whatever may be the sense of the term) is to be the same between other goods and tea and silk—that is, that a certain proportion shall take place between the measurement and weight—the actual weight is to be introduced, which would frustrate the whole object of the stipulation, and introduce quite a new element into the calculation. In my opinion the meaning is that the shipowner is to be in the same position as if there were a full cargo of tea or silk. What that would be is to be calculated, and the charterer is to pay at the same rate; and judgment, therefore, I think must be for the plaintiff.—The other learned judges concurred.

COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

THE AMERICAN WAR.—THE "D. JEX."

This was originally an American vessel, and in consequence of the havoc by the *Alabama*, she was transferred, and had since sailed under the British flag. The vessel had sailed to China and back, and the master brought an action to recover his wages. The defendants brought in a large claim for a former debt, and the plaintiff now sought to make his claim and to re-arrest the vessel for the amount due to him when he transferred the vessel from being an American to be a British ship.

Mr. Vernon Lushington appeared for the plaintiff, and said the application was a very unusual one. The vessel had been transferred owing to the losses sustained by North American vessels from the *Alabama*. The vessel had been transferred, but the money not paid, and under the 191st section of the Merchant Shipping Act the present claim was made.

His Lordship asked whether the transfer was a mere colour.

Mr. Vernon Lushington said the money had not been paid.

Dr. Lushington: Then, a mere cover.

Dr. Deane, Q.C., on the other side, contended that as the action was, in fact, against an American ship, it could not be granted. The vessel was at Liverpool as a British ship, and the claim was for the transfer of an American vessel. The vessel was registered not at a British port. The court had no jurisdiction in the matter.

Mr. V. Lushington said his client was an American, and claimed for the sale made in 1861. He relied on the 191st section of the Act.

His Lordship considered the question raised an important one, and reserved his judgment.

BENGAL SILK.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph*.)

SIR.—It appears to me that the tendency of the Chinese and Japanese to limit supplies of silk for the express purpose of enhancing its price might be materially counteracted were European enterprise and capital applied to that extent which circumstances seem to warrant in the culture of the article in Bengal. Allowing for the deficiency of supply from the Far East, and the anticipated shortness of the European crop, it must yet be allowed that Bengal silk has reached an extreme price in view of the drawbacks of its being so lowered in quality as to be the least desirable, and the difficulty of obtaining anything like a satisfactory valuation in the European market, many skeins being faced with good silk, whilst the interior is filled up with coarse and inferior thread. More European capital, with its appropriate organisation, invested in the business, together with European supervision, would soon produce, I am satisfied, a marked change in the quality and reputation of Bengal silk. Where skilful and systematic manipulation has to be combined with production, and, indeed, wherever firm and unremitting superintendence is required, the Hindustanians are generally found wanting, and the steadier action of the European mind required. The West Indies and tropical America, more particularly Guatemala, were enabled from this one cause to snatch away the indigo trade of India after it had been established a hundred years; and again, from the introduction of European agency, India recovered it. I know no enterprise more promising than the culture of silk in Bengal, and trust, should this publication be published, it may serve to draw attention to the subject. Numerous new companies have been brought out in London for industrial purposes in India, but none for the cultivation of Bengal silk. It is capable of demonstration that such a company, respectably formed, and with anything like judicious management, would secure, in the present state of the silk trade, most satisfactory profits—profits, of course, proportioned to the scale on which the enterprise was undertaken.

Yours, &c.,

SILK.

THE HARBOUR OF NEW-CHWANG.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph*.)

SIR,—It may be worth while recalling to parties connected with the China trade that, by Lord Elgin's treaty, the valuable harbour of New-chwang, in Manchouria, was opened to us—a port that places us within easy distance of the Amoor. I cannot learn that anything has yet been done to take advantage of this proximity. Seeing that the merchants of Boston, in the United States, find it to their interest to maintain a direct trade with the Amoor (*vide* report of H.M.'s Consul at Boston), it appears to me that English enterprise might accomplish much in the same direction.—Yours, &c.,
F. L.
Baltic Rooms, June 9, 1865.

GROWTH OF SILK IN IRELAND.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph*.)

SIR,—When so much attention is being given to revive the staple industries of Ireland, I would venture to suggest the application of capital and skill to another production—that of silk. I am not the first to moot this idea. Though now lost sight of, it has been advocated at various times by parties well acquainted with the conditions of successful silk culture; among others by Mr. Martin in his work on China. The prospective scarcity of silk, or at least the certainty that the supply will not come up to the requirements of manufacturers, constitutes a powerful reason for attention to a culture which, under proper management, could not fail to ensure satisfactory returns. Myrtle trees, the most indispensable requirement to success, flourish in the sister-isle; and healthy seed may be obtained from Algeria, respecting which the *Mitidja* of Blidah remarks, somewhat extravagantly I allow, that “a single grain never failed to produce a silk-worm.” Should any capitalists be disposed to give attention to this proposition, I shall be most happy to communicate the method of treatment adopted by Count Selimbene, of Modena, whose silk produce is remarkable for its unvarying excellence, and commands the highest price in the Italian market.—Yours, &c.,
MILANESE.
New Broad-street, June 8.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The fourteenth and last meeting of the present session of this society was held on the 12th inst., at Burlington-house, Sir Roderick I. Murchison, President, in the chair. The first paper was on a “Visit to the Wahabee Capital of Central Arabia,” by Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis Pelly, Her Majesty's political Resident at Bushire, Persian Gulf. The author was led to undertake this remarkable journey to the chief seat of the jealous and bigoted Wahabee Mahomedans from having read in the published proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society that the situation of these interior cities had never been fixed by direct observation. He was desirous at the same time of a personal interview with the Amir, on matters connected with public duty. He started, therefore, with two officers belonging to his establishment, Dr. Colvill and Lieutenant Dawes, on the 18th of February in the present year. The party did not attempt to conceal their nationality, although they found it prudent to throw the *abbah* and *chiffeeah* of the country over their own clothing, and thus avoid needless intrusion and collision. They travelled on camels, starting each morning a little before daybreak, and continuing the march until sunset. Colonel Pelly had the honour of three interviews with the Wahabee ruler, who is both the spiritual and temporal head of the Wahabee territories, and is absolute throughout his dominions. A second paper was “On the Korea,” by Captain Allen Young. This was a description of the almost unknown peninsula of Eastern Asia, lying between Northern China and Japan, giving an account of its interior as derived from Chinese and Japanese writers, and a summary of the various futile attempts made by the commanders of European expeditions to gain an entrance into the land for the purpose of investigation. Korea lies under the temperate latitudes of 33 deg. to 43 deg., is thickly peopled with an industrious and civilised race, abounds in agricultural and mineral products, and with manufactures which promise all the requirements of lucrative exchange, and yet the country is so completely lost to the outer world that no foreign ship ever enters its ports, nor is any European voyager allowed to remain on its shores. The country forms the eastern shore of the Yellow Sea, the great highway to the rich treaty ports of Northern China, yet its western coast, masked by innumerable, and mostly inhabited islands, dangerous to navigation, has never yet been surveyed, and laid down on our charts. The history of the Korea is diversified by various attempts of the Chinese to encroach on the Northern Provinces, and particularly by two invasions of the Japanese in the 16th century. The latter still hold one port, Fouchan, opposite Tsu-Sima, the most westerly island of Japan, as a trading and military station. The author of the paper concluded by stating that his object in bringing forward the subject of the Korea was to attract the attention of all who take an interest in geographical discovery and the progress of our commercial intercourse with the East to this fine new field for enterprise—a country producing silk, cotton, hemp, rice, wheat, tobacco, gold, silver, copper, coal; furs, and manufactures similar to those of China and Japan. The question arises, how can we visit a country or initiate political and commercial relations with a people whose Government is so opposed to any connexion with the foreigner? The Korean Sovereign is practically independent and despotic, and a direct embassy to his Court would effect more than any other course we might pursue. The French would have carried out this end in 1848, had it not been for the loss of their ships on the coast, and they will probably renew the attempt. The Russians are already working down the eastern coast. The changed state of affairs in China and Japan now justifies the attempt to open negotiations with the Korean Government, and it is to be hoped that our Government may be induced to take steps towards giving us this new field for scientific exploration and commercial enterprise.*

* An account of the Korea appeared in our issue of the 29th Feb.

Monetary and Commercial.

The Bank of England has again reduced its rate of discount from 3½ to 3 per cent. Everything is flat, and the special suspicion attaching to the East India and China trade has not yet abated.

According to a report issued by the Customs, the quantity of tea entered for home consumption was, in 1860, equal to 76,859,428 lbs., the duty collected at 1s. 5d. being equal to £5,444,157 in 1861; 77,949,465 lbs., £5,521,322, in 1862; 78,817,059 lbs., £5,582,792, in 1863, at 1s. 5d. and 1s.; 85,206,776 lbs., £4,652,822; and in 1864, 88,637,099 lbs., £4,431,867.

At the half-yearly meeting of the British India Steam Company the usual dividend was announced, notwithstanding the losses incurred by the cyclone at Calcutta. The company's lines are in good working order, and it is contemplated to place another steamer on the Singapore line.

John James Lowndes, Esq., one of the directors, has been appointed to succeed H. D. Cartwright, Esq., as chairman of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East.

The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China has declared a dividend of 8½ per cent. for the half-year ending 1st July next.

The shares of many of the Indian banks are recovering from the depreciation which occurred in their value the last few weeks.

The claim of Messrs. William Pustau and Co., amounting to about £11,000, on what has been technically named the “Canton claims,” has at length been allowed by the British Government. Mr. Parsons, solicitor, late of Hong Kong, has conducted the matter.

At a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Dirom, Davidson, and Co., who suspended at Liverpool, in the East India trade, with uncovered liabilities to the amount of £140,000, a composition of 10s. in the pound was accepted.

A general court of proprietors of the East India Company was held at the offices, No. 3, Lothbury, on the 14th inst., Colonel Sykes, M.P., in the chair. The minutes of the former court having been read,

The Chairman read the notice that the dividend on East India Stock payable on the 6th July next, under section 2nd, 3rd and 4th William IV., c. 85, will be ready for delivery at the Bank of England on that day.

The Secretary read a detailed account exhibiting the state of the East India Company on the 1st June, 1865, which showed an aggregate total amount of

	£5,287,258	3	5	Three per Cent. Reduced.
	777,178	14	3	Three per Cent. Consols.
Total ..	£6,064,436	17	8	

COMPANY'S INVESTMENTS, JUNE 1, 1865.

£10,422	19	7	Consols,	cost	£9,285	0	0
6,000	0	0	Exchequer Bills,	cost	6,021	2	8
					£15,306	2	8

The members of the bye-laws committee were severally re-elected.

Mr. Beddome drew attention to a petition from the Company, which had been presented to the House of Commons some twelve months since, on the subject of the claims of the officers of the Company's navy. It was a case in which an Act of Parliament had been violated. The claims of the officers of the navy were utterly ignored, and in the debate in the House of Commons it was considered by Captain Jervis that the petition applied only to the army. Now, in the army the injury done to the officers was of comparative extent, but to the navy it was annihilation of officers who had been appointed, between the ages of 20 and 40 especially.

The Chairman said the army was annihilated (hear), but it was to be regretted that the officers of the navy did not petition the Legislature as a body, in appealing for the settlement of their just claims. Unfortunately there were only three petitions altogether presented by the officers of the navy. The gallant officer advanced many cases of hardship which had come under his own cognisance.

Mr. Jones suggested that the company should interfere by petition to protect the rights of the naval officers.

After some further conversation the matter was dropped, and the meeting separated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Mr. Jones.

According to a circular of Messrs. Arles Dufour and Co., of Lyons, the attention of the silk trade in that city has lately been entirely directed to the progress of the silk crop, the unsatisfactory prospects of which, combined with a decided improvement in the state of the American market for silk goods, have led to important transactions. Owing to this activity and to the very high opening rates of cocoons, prices have experienced a progressive improvement, and now show an advance of 5 to 8 per cent. on the rates current a month ago.

RADLEY'S HOTEL,
SOUTHAMPTON,

IMMEDIATELY OPPOSITE THE RAILWAY TERMINUS AND DOCKS
THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, so well-known to most Travellers from the East and West Indies, China, the United States, Brazil, &c., is admirably situated for their convenience. Mr. RADLEY having, by careful organisation, made those arrangements that have tended so much to establish its reputation. Mr. R. employs no touts or paid agents, but his Porters are always in attendance to meet passengers on arrival, with carriages, &c., as usual. Rooms may be engaged by letter from Malta.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND SADDLERS' IRONMONGERY,
FOR HOME OR EXPORTATION.

ESTABLISHED 1750 (AS A BIT AND SPUR MAKER).
JENKINSON'S Saddlery, Harness, Horse Clothing, Bit, Whip, Spur, and General Saddlers' Ironmongery Manufactory and Warehouses.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST TO BE OBTAINED AT
44, LONDON WALL, E.C., & ALBION HALL (OPPOSITE).
To Saddlers, Merchants, and all Wholesale Purchasers, this Establishment offers the greatest advantages.

DOCKS.**PORT OF AMOY, CHINA.**

AGENTS and Commanders are informed that the Dock Company's Establishments at the above Port afford every facility for REPAIRING, SPARRING, and RE-FITTING VESSELS of all sizes, and for CLEANING and PAINTING Iron Ships, at moderate charges.

Their large Granite Dock, 236 feet long on the blocks, with 19 to 31 feet water in the entrance at spring tides, and fitted with Caisson Gate and Steam Pumps, is in complete working order, and is well supplied with every description of materials.

EUROPEAN FOREMEN superintend the work in all departments.

Amoy, 1st January, 1864

THE AGRA and MASTERMAN'S BANK
(Limited).

(Established in 1833.)

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up Capital £1,500,000 (one million and a-half sterling).

Subscribed Capital, £3,000,000 (three millions sterling).
In 20,000 Shares of £100 each, and 20,000 Shares of £50 each.

Number of Shareholders, 908.
Reserved Fund, £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE.

Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C.
GEORGE GORDON MACPHERSON, Esq., Chairman.
THOMAS QUESTED FINNIS, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

GENERAL MANAGER.
Mackintosh Balfour, Esq.

LONDON MANAGER.
William Shipman, Esq.

ASSISTANT MANAGER.
T. F. Robinson, Esq.

INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES.
Richard Barnes, Esq.

AUDITORS.

J. H. Williams, Esq., and William Farr, Esq., F.R.S.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Upton, Johnson, and Upton, 20, Austinfriars.
EDINBURGH BRANCH.
17, St. Andrew-square.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS RANKIN, Esq., 68, Queen-street, Chairman.
Daniel Ainslie, Esq., 48, Moray-place.
Benjamin Burt, Esq., M.D., 81, Charlotte-square.
George Moir, Esq., Advocate, Sheriff of Stirlingshire, 14, Charlotte-square.

MANAGER.

Robert Hunter, Esq.

Branches in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Sydney, Melbourne.

Current accounts of firms and individuals are kept at the head office, on the terms customary with London bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

Deposits received at seven days' notice of withdrawal, at rates fluctuating with those of the Bank of England; and for longer periods at fixed rates, particulars of which may be obtained upon application.

Sales and purchases effected in British and foreign securities, in East India stock and loans, and army, navy and civil pay and pensions realised.

Every other description of banking business and money agency, at home and abroad, transacted.
Letters of credit and circular notes issued, payable at the chief cities of Europe and Asia, and also at Cairo and Alexandria.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter. Authorised Capital, £2,000,000. Paid-up Capital, £500,000.

Head Office—No. 4, Lombard-street.

Agencies and Branches are established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Melbourne.

The Corporation grant drafts and negotiate bills of exchange payable at the above places, issue letters of credit, and conduct every description of banking business connected with the East. They effect the purchase and sale of Indian securities, the receipt of dividends, &c., and undertake the safe custody of securities. They also receive deposits, bearing interest, for fixed periods. Rates of interest and exchange may be ascertained at the Head Office.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA
and JAPAN (Limited).

1, Bank-buildings, Lothbury, London.

Capital, £4,000,000.

Paid and to be called up, £1,000,000.

BANKERS.

The Bank of England.

The National Bank [The Alliance Bank (Limited)]
Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Kandy, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Singapore, Point de Galle, Manila, Foochow, Ningpo, Hankow, Nagasaki, and Kiu-kiang.

Deposits received at ten days' notice, on the usual terms and for fixed period, at rates subject to special agreement.

Drafts issued and Bills negotiated payable in India China, &c.

Circular Notes and Letters of Credit, payable throughout Europe, are also issued for the convenience of travellers per overland route.

The purchase and sale of Indian and other securities, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Dividends pay, pensions, interest, or other moneys realised, and the registry of Indian Government loan notes effected so that the interest may be paid in England. Every other description of Banking and Agency business in connection with India, China, &c., conducted on the most favourable terms.
J. OUSELEY, General Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK
of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up capital, £750,000. Reserve Fund, £250,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay. Colombo. Penang. Hong Kong. Yokohama
Calcutta. Kandy. Singapore. Shanghai. Mauritius
Madras. Galle. Hankow.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants drafts payable at the places above mentioned, issues letters of credit and circular notes for the use of travellers by the Overland Route, terms for which can be ascertained at the Head Office in London.

The Bank will effect the purchase or sale of Indian securities, undertakes the safe custody of same, and the receipt of interest, dividends, pay, pensions, and other moneys, for remittance through the Bank or otherwise.

The Bank receives money on deposit, on which interest will be allowed according to the length of time deposited. Particulars as to rates can be ascertained at the Head Office, 53, Threadneedle-street, London.
Office hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.; Saturdays, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

No. 52, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

WILLIAM BOLTON,
146, HOLBORN BARS,
LONDON.

(FORMERLY DYMOND AND CO.)

MANUFACTURER of Pure Chemicals for

Photography and Chemical Research, Experiments, &c., and of all Pharmaceutical Preparations.
Aniline and its Colours, Benzoic, Bicarbonate, Hypo-sulphite, and Silicate of Soda, Chlorate and Silicate of Potash, Phosphorus, &c.

Manufacturer of and dealer in Photographic, Chemical, Philosophical Electrical and Galvanic Apparatus.

Sole Proprietor of Bolton's and Dawson's New Negative Collodions and (Hardwick's improved do. BOLTON'S Sulphate of Amorphous Quinine, and BOLTON'S Pure Benzine.

Agent for Ross's and Dallmeyer's Lenses.
Medical Glass, Porcelain, Enemas, Surgical Instruments and appliances.

Sole Export Agent for the Wothlytype Collodion and Paper and dealer in all miscellaneous articles now sold by druggists, photographers, opticians, &c., &c., in India, China, and the Colonies.

W. BOLTON advises parties when indenting to include all articles they may require of a general character, or such as may not be detailed in his Special Lists and Catalogues.

(ESTABLISHED 1770.)

TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS OF HARDWARE,
MACHINERY, &c.

GEORGE PETTIT & SON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
MANUFACTURERS & GENERAL AGENTS,
97 AND 98, SUFFOLK-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
ESTABLISHED 1820.

PRIZE MEDAL
SODA-WATER MACHINERY.

THE Book for 1865, containing twenty-eight leaves of Illustrations descriptive of all the Machines now in use, with advice before purchasing, to be obtained of any of the Agents of this Paper, price 6d., and through whom Orders can be sent.
For Larger Advertisement see the LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS, 26th of each month.

A FULL ASSORTMENT of PATTERNS
PRICES, and SAMPLES POST FREE TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

SILK DRESSES from 15s. 6d. to Twenty Guineas.
FINE ORGANDI MUSLINS from 6s. 9d. upwards.
RICH FRENCH MUSLINS from 10s. 6d. upwards.
RICH FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES from 8s. 9d.
50,000 YARDS BAREGE ANGLAIS 6d. per yard; a new texture, particularly adapted for hot climates.

THE BEST HOSIERY.

White Cotton Stockings from 5s. 6d. the half dozen
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH KID GLOVES.

From 18s. to 42s. per dozen

REAL CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,

From 5s. 6d. the dozen.

Hem Stitched ditto, from 6s. 9d. per dozen.

Patterns or Sample Handkerchiefs free.

LADIES OUTFITS AND BABY LINEN.

Detailed Price Lists sent Free.

MANTLES AND SHAWLS.

Three Show Rooms (en suite) for these Departments
Drawings (FREE ON APPLICATION)

PETER ROBINSON,

103, 104, 105, 106, 107, and 108, OXFORD-STREET
AND

GREAT PORTLAND-STREET, LONDON.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICE—FIRST
QUALITY.**SODA WATER MACHINES**

J. TYLOR AND SONS' EXHIBITION PATTERNS.
JUROR INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.

PRIZE MEDALS LONDON, PARIS, and DUBLIN.

Dozens Weight Measurement

Description Daily. About

Double No. 1 600 20 Cwt. 130 cubic feet £110 0

Single " 1 300 12 " 90 " 54 10

Ditto " 2 200 10 " 70 " 50 5

Ditto " 4 150 8 " 55 " 41 15

Bottling Machine add 2 " 10 to 15 " 23 8 0

No. 5 Machine, 60 dozen daily, to supply counter found

tains, weight about 44 cwt., measurement about 40 cubic

feet, £33 5s. Recipes for aerated waters are sent. Wire

bottles, corks, acid, soda, whitening, essences, &c. Illustrated

Catalogues free. Orders executed by any merchant,

or on receipt of cash, including shipping charges, by the

manufacturers.

J. TYLOR AND SONS, WARWICK-LANE, NEWGATE-

STREET, LONDON.

SODA-WATER MACHINE FOR REGIMENTAL MESSSES,

BARRACKS, HOSPITALS, HOTELS, &c.

THIS Machine makes 3 dozen an hour, and

weighing only 2½ cwt., can accompany the Regiment

from station to station. £25. Wood counter not

included. Catalogues free.

J. TYLOR & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS,

WARWICK-LANE, NEWGATE-STREET, LONDON

TO RESIDENTS IN CHINA AND INDIA.

TUCKER & PAINÉ
 WITH COLLARD AND COLLARD)
ANOFORTE MAKERS,
 THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS EXPRESSLY
 FOR EXPORTATION.
 TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, W,
 LITTLE STORE-STREET.
 FORWARDED FREE ON APPLICATION
 SFS &c. IN INDIA. CHINA. &c.

IMPROVED ENAMELLED PUNKAH TABLE LAMPS.



THE celebrity which TUCKER AND SON'S LAMPS have acquired in the East for burning steadily under the Punkah or in side draughts, and brilliantly with any of the coarse native oils, renders enquiry unnecessary; but having been enabled, by increased facilities of manufacture, very considerably to reduce the prices of the above favourite (but hitherto expensive) description of their lamps, and Son beg to notify the fact to the Eastern public.

They are elegant and durable, are finished in exact imitation of many beautiful stones and marbles, such as Malachite, Lapis Lazuli, Serpentine, Sienna, Brocatella, Jasper, &c., and are not affected by heat, damp, friction, or insects; oil, spirits, or acids accidentally spilled. The enamel surface is so inseparable from the base (black slate, proverbial for its strength) that it cannot be removed except by an edged tool. It requires simply dusting, but if rubbed hard, it only adds a gloss to its appearance—at all times cool and agreeable.

After ten years' constant use and handling, these lamps are none the worse for wear.

Malachite (green), Serpentine (brown), or Lapis Lazuli (blue), are most recommended.

Table Lamp complete, with engraved glasses, as sketch, 72s.

A Plainer Lamp, without the Corinthian capital, 50s. complete.

Either pattern, with plain frosted glasses, 7s. 6d. each less.

* * * The above Lamps are supplied to burn Petroleum or Rock Oil also.

Orders can be sent through any merchant or Agent, or, if accompanied by a remittance, direct to

TUCKER AND SON,
 ARUNDEL LAMP WORKS, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C
 ESTABLISHED 1818.

JUST PUBLISHED. CHAPMAN AND HALL.

THE BOOK OF PERFUMES, BY EUGENE RIMMEL.

With upwards of 250 Illustrations by Thomas, Bourdellin, etc.
 Bound in cloth, gilt edges, 5s. (free by post for 68 stamps). Drawing Room Edition, 10s. 6d. (free by post for 140 stamps).

"One of the curiosities of the season."—*Morning Post*.

"A delicious book."—*Sun*.

"An elegant drawing-room book, entertaining to read, as well as agreeable to look at."—*Daily News*.

"A very ably written volume, full of anecdote and instruction."—*Court Journal*.

"Beautifully got up, and most interesting."—*United Service Gazette*.

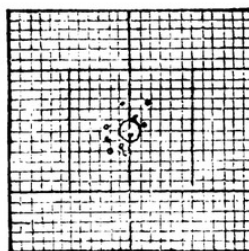
"Not only an elegant, but a really instructive volume."—*Observer*.

EUGENE RIMMEL.

Perfumer by Appointment to Their Majesties the Emperor of the French, the Queen of Spain, and the King of Portugal, and to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.

96, STRAND, 24, CORNHILL
 NEW WEST END BRANCH 128, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

AMMUNITION.



TARGET

12 FEET SQUARE

Represents average shooting at 500 yards with

ELEY'S BEST ENFIELD CARTRIDGES

ELEY'S AMMUNITION OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR SPORTING OR MILITARY PURPOSES.

Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings, to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges, for Killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech-Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality, for Shot Guns and Rifles.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', Deane's, Tranter's, and other Revolvers.

BALL CARTRIDGES

For Enfield, Whitworth, and Henry Rifles; also for Westley Richards', Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, Deane's, and other Breech Loaders.

"Black Buck Shells," for 10, 12, and 16 Bore Breech Loaders.

The "Metford" Shell Bullet, for Enfield and Whitworth Bore Rifles.

Bullets of uniform eight made by compression from Soft Refused Lead.

LEY BROTHERS, GREAT-INN-ROAD, LONDON, W.C. or of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER, and CO., and their Agents.

Wholesale Only.

THE CREDIT FONCIER and MOBILIER of ENGLAND (Limited).

Authorised capital	£4,000,000
Capital subscribed	2,000,000
Capital paid-up	500,000
Reserved Fund	200,000
Dividend Reserve Fund	70,000

DIRECTORS.

The Right Hon. JAMES STUART WORTLEY, Governor.
 JAMES LEVICK, Esq., Merchant, King's Arms-yard.
 JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., Chair-Deputy Governors.

man of the Alliance Bank (Limited).

James Childs, Esq., London.

Alexander Dunbar, Esq., Old Broad-street, London.

Charles Ellis, Esq., Lloyd's.

Adolphe Hakin, Esq. (Messrs. Pinto, Hakim Brothers, and Co.), London.

The Hon. T. C. Haliburton, M.P., Chairman of the Canada Agency Association, London.

William Harrison, Esq. (Messrs. Young, Harrison, and Bevan), Director of the Thames and Mersey Insurance Company.

Richard Stuart Lane, Esq. (Messrs. Lane, Hankey, and Co.), London.

Charles E. Newbon, Esq., London.

Henry Pownall, Esq., J.P., Russell-square, London.

Joseph Mackrill Smith, Esq. (J. Mackrill Smith and Co.), Old Broad-street, London.

Edward Warner, Esq., M.P., London.

John Westmoreland, Esq. (Director of the Royal Insurance Company), London.

Albert Grant, Esq., Managing Director.

BANKERS.

The Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited).

Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith.

The National Bank, London, Dublin, and its Branches in Ireland.

The Alliance Bank (Limited), London, Liverpool, and Manchester.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Newbon, Evans, and Co., Nicholas-lane, E.C.

SECRETARY—Alfred Lowe, Esq.

OFFICES—17 and 18, Cornhill, London.

R. L. SOUTHERN AND CO.,
 MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
 6, MINING-LANE, LONDON, E.C.

TO GENTLEMEN RETURNING from INDIA, CHINA, and JAPAN.

All kinds of ORIENTAL CURIOSITIES or INDIAN SHAWLS BOUGHT or EXCHANGED.
 Address, Oriental Warehouse, 179, Regent-street, London.

Bottled Ales and Wines, &c.

"NO BUYERS for the BEST BRANDS, unless RE-PACKED," in consequence of repeated BREAKAGE.—*Melbourne Journal of Commerce*, Nov. 16. Heating and Breakage entirely prevented, and 15 per cent. saved in Freight of Cases by using SEYMER'S BOTTLE PACKINGS AND COOLERS. Price 7½d. per doz. Bottlers contracting for large quantities effect so great a saving in labour, &c., that they can supply them at one-fourth less in price to Shippers, who will find it most profitable to order their goods to be so packed in future. In use by all the leading London houses.—T. WHITEHEAD, 37, EASTCHEAP, E.C. Sole Manufacturer.

COWASJEE DINSHAW,

Close to the Landing Place. Depot of

EUROPEAN, CHINA, AND INDIAN WORK.

WINE, BEER, CHAMPAGNE, and SPIRITS of the best quality. Bombay-made Sod Water and Lemonade. Perfumery, Confectionery, Oilman's Stores, and Stationery of every description. Sola Topees and Canvas Shoes, &c., &c.

STEAMER POINT, ADEN.

Drawing and Reading-room free to Passengers.

THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS" ON SALE



UMBRELLAS and SUNSHADES suitable for all Foreign Markets and the Colonies are supplied to Shippers on the most favourable terms by JOHN MORLAND and SONS, Wholesale Manufacturers 50, Eastcheap, London-bridge, City. Silk, Alpaca, Gingham Steel Frames, Canes, Fittings and all kinds of Material for the Trade. Oiled and japanned silks and cambrics.

CAUTION.

THE GROSS FRAUDS which continue to be practised by obscure manufacturers, more particularly in Germany, by imitating the Labels attached to JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s PERFUMERY, render it imperative upon the Proprietors to Caution the public against such nefarious proceedings, and to request their friends and patrons to purchase only of respectable dealers, who import direct from JOHN GOSNELL and Co., and invite special attention to the address, 12, THREE KING-COURT, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s SELECT PERFUMES.—Ess Bouquet, Royal Yacht Club Bouquet, Jockey Club Perfume, Essence of Wood Violet, Victoria Bouquet, Garibaldi Bouquet, Frangipanni, Military Bouquet, The Bride's Bouquet, Tea Rose, Russian Leather Perfume.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Toilet Vinegar, Inexhaustible Salts, Aromatic Vinegar, Aromatic Eau de Cologne.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Prince of Wales Perfume JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Princess Alexandra Perfume.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s La Noblesse Perfume.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s La Noblesse Pomade.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s La Noblesse Soap.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Real Old Brown Windsor Soap.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Golden Oil—Mocline—Macassar Oil, Bear's Grease, &c., for the Hair.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Extra Highly Scented Toilet and Nursery Powder.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Stereodermic or Dentists, Tooth Brushes and Trichosarou Hair Brushes, warranted to purchasers.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Instantaneous Hair Dye.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Cherry Tooth Paste is greatly superior to any tooth powder, gives the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Cherry Tooth Paste is greatly superior to any tooth powder, gives the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Cherry Tooth Paste is greatly superior to any tooth powder, gives the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Cherry Tooth Paste is greatly superior to any tooth powder, gives the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Cherry Tooth Paste is greatly superior to any tooth powder, gives the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Cherry Tooth Paste is greatly superior to any tooth powder, gives the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Cherry Tooth Paste is greatly superior to any tooth powder, gives the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Cherry Tooth Paste is greatly superior to any tooth powder, gives the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Cherry Tooth Paste is greatly superior to any tooth powder, gives the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Cherry Tooth Paste is greatly superior to any tooth powder, gives the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Cherry Tooth Paste is greatly superior to any tooth powder, gives the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Cherry Tooth Paste is greatly superior to any tooth powder, gives the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Cherry Tooth Paste is greatly superior to any tooth powder, gives the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Cherry Tooth Paste is greatly superior to any tooth powder, gives the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Cherry Tooth Paste is greatly superior to any tooth powder, gives the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Cherry Tooth Paste is greatly superior to any tooth powder, gives the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Cherry Tooth Paste is greatly superior to any tooth powder, gives the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Cherry Tooth Paste is greatly superior to any tooth powder, gives the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Cherry Tooth Paste is greatly superior to any tooth powder, gives the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Cherry Tooth Paste is greatly superior to any tooth powder, gives the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Cherry Tooth Paste is greatly superior to any tooth powder, gives the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Cherry Tooth Paste is greatly superior to any tooth powder, gives the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Cherry Tooth Paste is greatly superior to any tooth powder, gives the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Cherry Tooth Paste is greatly superior to any tooth powder, gives the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Cherry Tooth Paste is greatly superior to any tooth powder, gives the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Cherry Tooth Paste is greatly superior to any tooth powder, gives the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Cherry Tooth Paste is greatly superior to any tooth powder, gives the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Cherry Tooth Paste is greatly superior to any tooth powder, gives the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Cherry Tooth Paste is greatly superior to any tooth powder, gives the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Cherry Tooth Paste is greatly superior to any tooth powder, gives the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

JOHN GOSNELL and Co.'s Cherry Tooth Paste is greatly superior to any tooth powder, gives the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

EXPORTERS, SHIPPERS, and the TRADE will do well to get a Copy of **DEAN'S TRADE REFERENCE CATALOGUE**, consisting of 332 Pages and nearly 400 Engravings.

"**I**NSTEAD of saying what it does contain, we could more easily enumerate the few articles that it does not; suffice it to say, that everything that a Stationer can require in Paper, Leather, Wood, Iron, Glass, or Bronze will be found herein."—**BOOKSELLERS**, July 1, 1864.

"It comprises about 350 pages of closely-printed matter, with numerous illustrations, and displays no small amount of industry in its compilation."—**PUBLISHERS' CIRCULAR**, July 1, 1864.

LONDON: DEAN AND SON, 11, LUDGATE-HILL, E.C.

WHOLESALE & EXPORT BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS.

BIBLE, PRAYER, AND CHURCH SERVICE WAREHOUSE.

Valentine, Christmas, and Poetry Card Manufacturers.—Importers of and Dealers in French, German and American Goods.—Lithographers and Printers to the Trade.

ADVERTISING AGENTS, &c., 11, LUDGATE-HILL, E.C.

BASS AND CO'S INDIA PALE ALE. BARCLAY, PERKINS, AND CO'S STOUT, STRONG BURTON AND EDINBORO' ALES AND GUINNESS'S STOUT

In Cask and Bottle, in the best condition for Exportation.

AGENTS:

M. F. WHITE AND CO.,

Export Wine and Spirit Merchants,

16, JOHN STREET, MINORIES, LONDON.

[EXPORT BOTTLING STORES—3, JOINER-STREET, TOOLEY-STREET.

WEST-END BRANCH—71, SLOANE-STREET, BELGRAVIA.

TO RESIDENTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.



J. C. & J. FIELD,

ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF THE

PRIZE MEDAL PARAFFIN CANDLES,

As supplied to Her Majesty's Government, and the celebrated UNITED SERVICE SOAP TABLETS (richly perfumed and free from cocoa-nut oil), inform their Friends and Residents in Tropical Climates, that their name is on every Candle and Soap Tablet, as also on the NEW PATENT HARD SELF-FITTING CANDLE, most useful to Colonists, fitting anything from the neck of a bottle to the muzzle of a gun, without paper or scraping.

WHOLESALE AT THE WORKS,

UPPER MARSH, LAMBETH, LONDON, S.

TO RESIDENTS IN CHINA, INDIA, AND THE CAPE. CHINA AND GLASS FOR EXPORTATION,

Nos. 49 and 50, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

JOHN W. SHARPUS

BEGS to call the attention of Residents abroad to his IMMENSE STOCK, which is now replete with all the most Modern and Classic Designs in China, Glass, Earthenware, Parian Statuary, and Bohemian Glass, suitable for Exportation.

PARIAN STATUARY AND BOHEMIAN GLASS.

Dinner Services, to dine twelve persons ... from £2 2 0
Ditto richly gilt ... " 3 13 6
Handsomely painted and gilt ... " 5 15 6
Rich coloured Bands, handsomely gilt ... " 7 7 0
Porcelain Service, in rich coloured bands, handsomely gilt ... from 25 guineas.
A variety of patterns, expressly for China, India, and the Colonies.

Dessert Services.
For twelve persons, in neat coloured borders, from £1 1 0
Ditto antique borders and coloured wreath ... " 1 8 0
A variety, coloured borders, with gold and flowers on the finest Porcelain ... " 0 15 0
Ditto ditto from 5 to 10 guineas and upwards.
China Breakfast Set, gold edges, viz., 6 breakfast cups and saucers, 2 plates, 1 slop, 1 sugar basin, 1 milk jug ... from 0 12 6

Tea Services.
White china, gold edge ... from £0 17 0
Neat painted band and flowers ... " 1 8 0
Elegant pattern, handsomely painted and gilt ... " 2 2 0
Splendid Services, of the most elaborate workmanship & design, rich painted & gilt, £8 8s. to 14 14 0

Glass Department.
Particularly neat cut Wine Glasses ... £0 5 6 per doz
Handsome cut ditto from ... 12s. 6d. to 1 1 0
Neat good strong Tumblers ... " 0 4 6
A large variety of patterns ... 10s. 6d. to 1 4 0
Pale Ale Tumblers for India ... 12s. 6d. to 2 2 0
Modern shape Decanters ... " 0 8 6 per pair.
Cut glass and engraved ... 21s. to 2 2 0
Custard and Jelly Glasses ... 4s. 6d. to 0 10 6 per doz.
Cut glass Water Jugs ... 5s. to 1 1 0 each.
Best glass Salt (modern shape) ... 9d. to 0 2 9 each.

Price Catalogue may be had on application, containing full description of Kitchen Requisites, Toilet Ware, Cutlery Plated Cruet Frames, Hot Water Plates and Dishes, at extremely reduced Cash Prices.

Dinner Service, to Dine 12 persons, Turquoise and Gold 15 Guineas.

THIS very handsome SUN BLIND has the effect of keeping rooms cool in summer to an extent never before attained, for the very obvious reason that a double layer of cloth (by the overlapping of the hoods) is interposed between the sun and the window, whilst the wide open space between each hood favours a copious ventilation.

The blind is so light that a child can draw it up, and so simple in construction that it is impossible for it to get out of order. It is particularly valuable for windy situations, because of the peculiarly firm way in which it can be fixed, and also because the wind passing freely through it takes no effect upon it.

For tropical climates extra Linen Covers are provided, which, being merely laced on to the Blinds, can be readily removed for washing. In measuring for these Blinds, send the exact size of the opening outside the window.

Price 2s. 9d. per square foot, complete in wooden frames the full size of the "revel" or opening. The Linen Covers 1s. per square foot extra.

R. LOWTHER & CO.,
31, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

N.B.—Ordinary Venetians and all descriptions of Sun-blinds made and repaired.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

COMMUNICATION by STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via EGYPT.—The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY book Passengers and receive Cargo and Parcels at their London Offices for Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, on the 4th and 20th of every month. For Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay by those of the 13th and 27th of each month; a 3 for Mauritius, King George's Sound, Melbourne, and Sydney, by the steamers leaving Southampton on the 10th of every month.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices 122, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C., or Oriental-place Southampton.

OVERLAND ROUTE FROM MARSEILLES. SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAM PACKETS.

The 19th of every Month, at 2 P.M., for—
MESSINA, ALEXANDRIA, ADEN, POINT DE GALLE (Ceylon), PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, SAIGON, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI.

The 9th of every Month for—
MESSINA, ALEXANDRIA, ADEN, SEYCHELLES, REUNION, MAURITIUS.

For passage, freight, and information apply to B. W. and H. HORNE, 4, Moorgate-street, London; G. H. FLETCHER and Co., Liverpool; at the offices of the Services Maritimes des Messageries Impériales in Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux, and Marseilles; or to SMITH and Co., Rotterdam.

Passengers eastward of Suez securing their berths in London are entitled to the conveyance of their luggage free to Marseilles.

ORIENTAL, AUSTRALIAN, AND GENERAL STEAM AGENCY, AND GLOBE PARCEL EXPRESS.

PARCELS, PACKAGES, and MERCHANDISE forwarded, and **PASSAGES** engaged to all parts of the world. Baggage collected and shipped insurances effected, &c.

CALCUTTA, MADRAS, CEYLON, and ADEN—Overland, 4th and 20th of every month.

BOMBAY and ADEN—Overland, 12th and 27th.

CHINA, SINGAPORE, and EASTERN SEAS—Overland, 4th and 20th.

AUSTRALIA and MAURITIUS—Overland, 20th.

INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA—Via Cape of Good Hope, Clipper Ships, weekly.

Prospectuses, with through rate to 500 places, free on application.

G. W. WHEATLEY and Co. (late Wagorn), 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; CHAPLIN'S Regent-circus W and 23, Regent-street, S.W.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Destination.	Ships.	Tons.	Class.	To Sail.
Shanghai	Aerolite	911	A1 9 yrs.	About July 1.
Calcutta	Brish	1230	AA1	June 20
Bombay	British	1302	AA1	About June 20
Calcutta	Childwall	1227	AA1	About July 20
Batavia & Surabaya	Bulgersteyn	577	5-6ths 1.1.	About July 15

For terms of Freight or Passage apply to McDONALD, GREENSHIELDS, and Co., Liverpool.

INDIA AND CHINA.

TOULMIN, LIVINGSTON, and Co. will despatch the following splendid VESSELS:—

Destination.	Ships.	Tns.	Docks.
Rangoon & Maulmain	Washington Irving	777	L.D.
Bombay	Dilbhur	1,320	E.I.D.
Colombo and Cochin	Eagle	392	S.K.D.

31, Great St. Helen's, E.C.

INDIA AND CHINA.

ROBERTSON and Co. will despatch the following first-class VESSELS to their respective destinations. They are well adapted for their several trades, and are confidently recommended to their friends:—

Destination.	Ships.	Docks.	To Sail.
Shanghai	Spirit of the Deep	W.I.D.	June 15.
H. Kong & Whampoa	Violet	W.I.D.	With des.
H. Kong & Whampoa	Lady Love	W.I.D.	With des.
Kanagawa	Medina	W.I.D.	With des.
Kanagawa & Nagasaki	Sandis	W.I.D.	With des.
Maula	Maula	W.I.D.	June 23.

Apply at 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London; or York-Chambers, 55, King-street, Manchester.

CHINA, JAPAN, SINGAPORE, and BANGKOK.—The following splendid first-class clipper SHIPS will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	Ship. Day.
Shanghai	Laurel	A1 13 yrs.	E.I.D.	July 10.
Hong Kong & Whampoa	Crest of the Wave	A1 13 yrs.	E.I.D.	With des.
Kanagawa & Yokohama	Chanticleer	A1 10 yrs.	W.I.D.	With des.
Singapore and Bangkok	May Queen	A1 7 yrs.	W.I.D.	With des.

For Freight or Passage apply to KILICK, MARTIN and Co., 28, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.

GILLATLY, HANKEY, and SEWELL will despatch the undermentioned CLIPPER SHIPS from the East India Docks, as under:—

Destination.	Name.	Reg.	Captain.	To Sail.
Calcutta	Aphrodite	1,629	W. J. Fitzsimons	June 20
Calcutta	Sir J. Lawrence	1,690	A. Sinclair	July 5
Bombay	Oberon	1,181	H. Towill	June 15
Bombay	Cospatrick	1,200	J. A. Elmalie	July 10
Hong Kong & Whampoa	Sydney Eggers	874	Richardson	With despatch

For Freight or Passage apply at 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

FOR SHANGHAI Direct (to sail on the 20th June), the well-known clipper ship **ANGLO SAXON**, A1 13 years; 693 tons register; A. W. PLUMMER, Commander; lying in the London Docks. Has excellent accommodation for passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to PHILLIPS, SHAW, and LOWTHER, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.

SHANGHAI Direct, with immediate despatch, the beautiful river-built clipper ship **DILKHOOSH**, A1 12 years. 816 tons register, JONATHAN PURDAY, Commander; lying in the East India Docks. This magnificent ship, launched last year, is confidently recommended to shippers, having made most rapid passage both to Shanghai and from Foo-chow.

For Freight or Passage apply to GEORGE DUNCAN and Co., 2, East India-avenue, E.C.

Regular Line of Packet Ship.
To sail on the 20th June.

FOR HONG KONG and WHAMPOA, the splendid Clyde-built clipper **JAMES RUSSEL**, A1 thirteen years; 768 tons register; JOHN GRIFFITHS, Commander; lying in the St. Katharine Docks. Has a full poop, with excellent accommodation for passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to PHILLIPS, SHAW, and LOWTHER, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.

FOR HONG KONG and WHAMPOA, the splendid Clyde-built clipper ship **SYDNEY EGGER**, A1 twenty years, 874 tons register; T. RICHARDSON, Commander; loading in the East India Docks. This beautiful vessel, just returned from China, is strongly recommended to shippers.

Apply to GILLATLY, HANKEY, and SEWELL, 27, Leadenhall street, E.C.

COLOMBO Direct (will sail in a few days), the China clipper **WYNAUD**, A1 13 years, 521 tons register, C. P. JONES, Commander; loading in the West India Docks.

For Passage apply to W. H. TINDALL, 5, Tokenhouse-yard; and for Freight apply to F. TALLACK (late W. A. WINKLEY), 28, Birch-lane, Cornhill, E.C.

With Immediate Despatch.

FOR COLOMBO and COCHIN, the beautiful clipper **STAR OF THE MERSEY**, A1, 254 tons register, EVAN THOMAS, Commander; West India Docks. This splendid newly new vessel is expected to make a rapid passage, and offers a first-rate opportunity to shippers of fine goods.

For Freight or Passage apply to JOHN C. CAMPBELL, 22, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.

To follow the "Star of Ceylon."

FOR COLOMBO and COCHIN, the beautiful British-built ship **EAGLET**, A1, 892 tons register, J. GINDER, Commander; St. Katharine Docks. This vessel has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and is confidently recommended to shippers desirous to de-patch.

For Freight or Passage apply to TOLMIN, LIVINGSTON, and Co., 31, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.

FOR COLOMBO Direct, the fine barque **CRIXEA**, A1 nine years, now loading in the London Docks.

For Freight or Passage apply to SUART and SIMPSON, 9, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

Has nearly the whole of her Cargo engaged.
To Sail positively on the 22nd July. Last Shipping Day the 20 h.

FOR ADELAIDE and VICTOR HARBOUR, the fine fast-sailing clipper barque **SAMUEL**, A1 thirteen years, 426 tons register, RICHARD WIGZELL, Commander; London Docks. This splendid vessel (built in 1861) is celebrated for her very rapid passages and the good order in which she invariably delivers her cargoes, thus offering a first-rate opportunity to shippers of fine goods. Has elegant accommodation for passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to JOHN C. CAMPBELL, 22, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.; or to HOBBS and PHILLIPS, 155, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

Mate's receipts will be required before signing bills of lading for water-borne goods.

To follow the **JAMES SEDDON**, with immediate Despatch

DIRECT for BOMBAY, the magnificent new river-built clipper ship **DILBHUR**, A1 fourteen years (owned by Messrs. Smith, Fleming, and Co.), 1,320 tons register, —, Commander; East India Dock. This high-classed vessel, built expressly for the Bombay trade, under special survey, is strongly recommended to shippers of fine goods.

For Freight or Passage apply to JOHN C. CAMPBELL, 22, Great St. Helen's, E.C.; or to TOLMIN, LIVINGSTON, and Co., 31, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.

Will follow the "Adelaide."
With immediate Despatch.

DIRECT for RANGOON and MAULMEIN, the well-known British ship **WASHINGTON IRVING**, A1 (owned by Mr. T. R. Edridge), 777 tons register, B. GARBUTT, Commander; lying in the London Docks. This vessel, so well known in the India trade, offers a favourable opportunity to shippers desirous of despatch.

For Freight or Passage apply to TOLMIN, LIVINGSTON, and Co., 31, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.; or to EDWARD HIGGIN and Co., 2, East India-avenue, Leadenhall-street.

To follow the "James Seddon," with immediate despatch.

DIRECT for BOMBAY.—The magnificent new River-built Clipper Ship, **DILBHUR**, A1 Fourteen years (owned by Messrs. Smith, Fleming, and Co.), 1,320 tons register, —, Commander, East India Docks. This high-classed vessel, built expressly for the Bombay trade, under special survey, is strongly recommended to shippers of fine goods.

For freight or passage apply to TOLMIN, LIVINGSTON and Co., 31, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.

CHINA OR JAPAN.

A GENTLEMAN lately returned from China is desirous of making a RE-ENGAGEMENT with a first-class firm connected with the East.

Address A.B., care of Messrs. C. MITCHELL and Co., Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, London.

THE UNDERSIGNED LICENSED PILOTS

FOR THE PORT OF SHANGHAI, CHINA,

BEG to inform SHIPMASTERS that their Schooners **DANIEL WEBSTER** and **A. J. WESTERWELT** will be found at the OUTSIDE PILOT STATION on the YANG-TZE-KEANG, with thoroughly qualified PILOTS on board. The schooners distinguishable by being painted white, and having the word **Pilot** on the mainmast.

To regular traders the undersigned are known to be among the oldest and best Pilots on the River:—

DANIEL MARTIN. **JOSEPH SHERMAN.**
ALEXANDER SMITH. **JOSEPH CARGILL.**
JOHN COATES. **JOHN KURSIL.**
EDWARD BRAND.

THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

THE SEVENTH Volume of this JOURNAL commenced on the 3rd of January, 1865. The Subscription for the three numbers per month is 30s. per annum, including Postage, and to the Export Supplement 12s. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines; and 6d. for each additional line.

Subscriptions and Advertisements received abroad by the following Agents:—

Paris G. W. YAPP, Rue de la Michodiere No. 13.
Amsterdam LOMAN and VERSTER.
Rotterdam P. C. HOOG.
New York WILMER and ROGERS.
Gibraltar W. SPEED.
Malta G. MUIR.
Alexandria F. HAY.
Aden COWANJEE DINSHAW.
Suez W. H. STONE.
Bombay CHESMAN and WOODHALL.
Calcutta SANDERS, CONES, and CO.
Point de Galle G. D. ANTHANIZ.
Colombo Mr. VANHOET.
Kandy W. A. ARCHIBALD.
Lahman, Sarawak, and Singapore JOHN LITTLE & Co., Singapore.
Penang SANDILANDS, BUTTERY and CO.
Bangkok REMI SCHMIDT and CO.
Batavia HUNTER, HOUGHTON, and CO.
Anjer—Straits of Sunda G. SCHUIT, Anjer Hotel.
Manila PHILLIPS, MOORE, and CO.
Hong Kong, Canton, Macao, & Swatow JAMES GARDINER, Hong Kong.
Amoy BELLAMY and CO.
Foo-Chow-Foo HEDGE and CO.
Shanghai H. FOGG and CO.
Tien-Tsin JAMES HENDERSON.
Nagasaki—Japan PIGNATELLI and CO.
Yokohama A. W. HANSARD.

OFFICE, 12, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDER, Milford-lane, Strand, W.C. and published by JOHN ELLISON, at the Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," 12, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C., in the parish of St. Edmund the King—Friday, June 16, 1865.